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Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1768.

A Letter to DENNIS DEBERDT, *Eſq; Agent for the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*

Province of the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay, January* 12, 1768.

SIR,

SINCE the laſt ſitting of the General Court, divers Acts of Parliament relating to the Colonies have arrived here: And as the people of this Province had no ſhare in the framing thoſe laws, in which they are ſo deeply intereſted; the Houſe of Repreſentatives, who are conſtitutionally entruſted by them, as the guardians of their rights and liberties, have thought it their indiſpenſable duty carefully to peruſe them; and having ſo done, to point out ſuch matters in them as appear to be grievous to their conſtituents, & to ſeek redreſs.

The fundamental rules of the conſtitution are the grand ſecurity of all Britiſh ſubjects; and it is a ſecurity which they are all *equally* entitled to, in all parts of his Majeſty's extended dominions. The ſupreme legiſlative in every free ſtate derives its power from the conſtitution, by the fundamental rules of which it is bounded and circumſcribed. As a legiſlative power is eſſentially requiſite, where any powers of government are exerciſed, it is conceived, the ſeveral legiſlative bodies in America were erected, becauſe their exiſtence, and the free exerciſe of their power within their ſeveral limits, are eſſentially important and neceſſary, to preſerve to his Majeſty's ſubjects in America the advantages of the fundamental laws of the conſtitution.

When we mention the rights of the ſubjects in America and the intereſt we have in the Britiſh conſtitution, in common with all other Britiſh ſubjects, we cannot juſtly be ſuſpected of the moſt diſtant thought of an independency on Great-Britain. Some, we know, have imagined this of the Coloniſts; and others may perhaps have induſtriouſly propagated it, to raiſe groundleſs and unreaſonable jealouſies of them: But it is ſo far from the truth, that we apprehend the Colonies would refuſe it if offered to them, and would even deem it the greateſt misfortune to be obliged to accept it. They are far from being inſenſible of their happineſs in being connected with the mother country, and of the mutual benefits derived from it to both: It is therefore the indiſpenſible duty of all, to cultivate and eſtabliſh a mutual harmony, and to promote the intercouſe of good offices between them: And while both have the free enjoyment of the rights of our happy conſtitution, there will be no grounds of envy and diſcontent in the one, nor of jealouſy and miſtruſt in the other.

It is the glory of the Britiſh conſtitution, that it hath its foundation in the law of God and nature: It is an eſſential natural right, that a man ſhall quietly enjoy, and have the ſole diſpoſal of his own property: This right is adopted into the conſtitution: This natural and conſtitutional right is ſo familiar to the American ſubjects, that it would be difficult, if poſſible, to convince them, that any neceſſity can render it juſt, equitable and reaſonable, in the nature of things, that the Parliament ſhould impoſe Duties, Subſidies, Talliages and Taxes upon them, internal or external, for the ſole purpoſe of *raiſing a revenue.* The reaſon is obvious; becauſe, they cannot be repreſented, and therefore their conſent cannot be conſtitutionally had in Parliament.

When the Parliament, ſoon after the repeal of the Stamp Act, thought proper to paſs another Act, declaring the authority, power and right of Parliament to make laws that ſhould be binding on the Colonies in all caſes whatever, it is probable that Acts for levying Taxes on the Colonies, external and internal, were included: For the Act made the laſt Year, impoſing Duties on Paper, Glaſs, &c. as well as the Sugar-Acts and the Stamp-Act, are, to all intents and purpoſes, in form as well as in ſubſtance, as much Revenue Acts as thoſe for the Land-Tax, Cuſtoms and Exciſes in England: The neceſſity of eſtabliſhing a revenue in America is expreſly mentioned in the preambles: They were originated in the Honorable Houſe of Commons, as all other money and revenue Bills are; and the property of the Colonies, with the ſame form, ceremony and expreſſions of loyalty and duty, is thereby given and granted to his Majeſty, as they uſually give and grant their own. But we humbly conceive that objections to Acts of this kind may be ſafely, if decently, made; if they are of dangerous tendency in point of commerce, policy and the true and real intereſt of the whole empire. It may, and if it can it ought to be made appear, that ſuch Acts are grievous to the ſubject, burthenſome to trade, ruinous to the nation, and tending on the whole to injure the Revenue of the Crown. And ſurely, if ſuch mighty inconveniencies, evils and miſchiefs can be pointed out with decency and perſpicuity, there will be the higheſt reaſon not only to hope for, but fully to expect redreſs.

It is obſervable, that tho' many have diſregarded life, and contemned liberty, yet there are few men who do not agree that Property is a valuable acquiſition, which ought to be held ſacred. Many have fought, and bled, and died for this, who have been inſenſible to all other obligations. Thoſe who ridicule the ideas of right and juſtice, faith and truth among men, will put a high value upon money: Property is admitted to have an exiſtence even in the ſavage ſtate of nature: The bow, the arrow, and the tomahawk; the hunting and the fiſhing ground, are ſpecies of property as important to an American Savage, as pearls rubies and diamonds are to the Mogul or a Nabob in the Eaſt, or the lands, tenements, hereditaments, meſſuages, gold and ſilver of the Europeans. And if property is neceſſary for the ſupport of ſavage life, it is by no means leſs ſo in civil ſociety. The Utopian ſchemes of levelling, and a community of goods, are as viſionary and impracticable, as thoſe which veſt all property in the Crown, are arbitrary, deſpotic, and in our government unconſtitutional. Now, what property can the Coloniſts be conceived to have, if their money may be granted away by others without their conſent? This moſt certainly is the preſent caſe: for they were in no ſenſe repreſented in Parliament when this Act for raiſing a revenue in America was made. The Stamp Act was grievouſly complained off by all the Colonies: And is there any real difference between this Act and the Stamp Act? They were both deſigned to raiſe a revenue in America, and in the ſame manner, viz. by duties on certain commodities: The payment of the Duties impoſed by the Stamp Act might have been eluded by a total diſuſe of the ſtamped paper; and ſo may the payment of theſe duties, by the total diſuſe of the articles on which they are laid: But in neither caſe without difficulty. Therefore the ſubjects here are reduced to the hard alternative, either of being obliged totally to diſuſe articles of the greateſt neceſſity in common life, or to pay a tax without their conſent.

The ſecurity of right and property is the great end of government: Surely then, ſuch meaſures as tend to render right and property precarious, tend to deſtroy both property and government; for theſe muſt ſtand and fall together. It would be difficult, if poſſible, to ſhow, that the preſent plan of taxing the Colonies is more favorable to them, than that put in uſe here before the Revolution. It ſeems, by the event, that our anceſtors were in one reſpect, not in ſo melancholly a ſituation as we their poſterity are. In thoſe times, the Crown and the Miniſters of the Crown, without the intervention of Parliament demoliſhed charters, and levied taxes on the Colonies at pleaſure. Governor Andros, in the time of James the ſecond, declared, that wherever an Engliſhman ſets his foot, all he hath is the King's: And Dudley declared at the Council-board, and even on the ſacred ſeat of Juſtice, that the privilege of Engliſhmen, not to be taxed without their conſent, and the laws of England, would not follow them to the ends of the earth. It was alſo, in thoſe days, declared in Council, that the King's ſubjects in New-England did not differ much from Slaves; and that the only difference was, that they were not bought and ſold: But there was, even in thoſe times, an excellent Attorney-General, Sir William Jones, who was of another mind; and told King James that he could no more grant a commiſſion to levy money on his ſubjects in Jamaica, tho' a conquered iſland, without their conſent by an Aſſembly, than they could diſcharge themſelves from their allegiance to the Engliſh Crown. But the misfortune of the Coloniſts at preſent is, that they are taxed by Parliament without their conſent: This, while the Parliament continues reſolved to tax us, will ever render our caſe, in one reſpect, more deplorable and remedileſs, under the beſt of Kings, than that of our anceſtors was, under the worſt. They found relief by the interpoſition of Parliament: But by the intervention of that very power, we are taxed, and can appeal for relief from their final deciſion to no power on earth; for there is no power on earth above them.

The original contract between the King and the firſt planters here, was a royal promiſe in behalf of the nation, and which till very lately it was never queſtioned but the King had a power to make; namely, That if the adventurers would, at their own coſt and charge, and at the hazard of their lives and every thing dear to them, purchaſe a new world, ſubdue a wilderneſs, and thereby enlarge the King's dominions, they and their poſterity ſhould enjoy ſuch rights and privileges as in their reſpective charters are expreſſed; which are in general all the rights, liberties and privileges of his Majeſty's natural born ſubjects within the realm. The principal privilege implied, and in ſome of their charters expreſſed, is a freedom from all taxes but ſuch as they ſhall conſent to in perſon or by repreſentatives of their own free choice and election. The late King James broke the original contract of the ſettlement and government of theſe Colonies: But it proved happy for our anceſtors in the end, that he had alſo broken the original compact with his three kingdoms. This left them ſome gleam of hope: This very thing, finally, was the cauſe of deliverance to the nation and the colonies, nearly at the ſame time: It was the Parliament, the ſupreme legiſlative and conſtitutional check on the ſupreme executive, that in time operated effects worthy of itſelf: The nation and her colonies have ſince been happy, and our Princes patriot Kings. The law and reaſon teaches that the King can do no wrong; and that neither King nor Parliament are otherwiſe inclined than to juſtice, equity and truth: But the law does not preſume that the King may not be deceived, nor that the Parliament may not be miſinformed: If therefore any thing is wrong, it muſt be imputed to ſuch cauſes: How far ſuch cauſes have taken place and operated againſt the Colonies, is humbly ſubmitted to the reviſion & conſideration of all.

By the common law, the Coloniſts are adjudged to be natural-born ſubjects: So they are declared by royal charter; and they are ſo, by the ſpirit of the law of nature and nations: No Juriſt, who has the leaſt regard to his reputation in the republic of letters, will deny that they are entitled to all the eſſential rights, liberties, privileges and immunities of his Majeſty's natural ſubjects, born within the realm. The children of his Majeſty's natural born ſubjects, born paſſing and repaſſing the ſeas, have by ſundry Acts of Parliament, from Edward the third to this time, been declared natural-born ſubjects: And even Foreigners, reſiding a certain time in the Colonies, are by Acts of Parliament entitled to all the rights and privileges of natural-born ſubjects. And it is remarkable that the Act of 13 Geo. II. chap. 7. preſuppoſes that the Coloniſts are natural-born ſubjects; and that they are entitled to all the privileges of ſuch; as appears by the preamble, which we ſhall now recite: "Whereas the increaſe of people is a means of advancing the wealth and ſtrength of any nation or country: And whereas many foreigners and ſtrangers, from the lenity of our government and purity of our religion, the benefit of our laws, the advantages of our trade, and the ſecurity of our property, might be induced to come and ſettle in ſome of his Majeſty's Colonies in America, if they were made partakers of the advantages and privileges which natural-born ſubjects of this realm do enjoy": Which plainly ſhows it to be the ſenſe of the nation that the Colonies were entitled to and did actually enjoy the advantages and privileges of natural-born ſubjects. But if it could be admitted as clearly conſiſtent with the conſtitution, for the Parliament of Great-Britain to tax the property of the Colonies, we preſume it can be made to appear to be utterly inconſiſtent with the rules of equity, that they ſhould, at leaſt at preſent. It muſt be conſidered, that by acts of Parliament the Colonies are prohibited from importing commodities of the growth or manufacture of Europe, except from Great-Britain, ſaving a few articles. This gives the advantage to Great-Britain of raiſing the price of her commodities, and is equal to a tax. It is too obvious to be doubted, that by the extraordinary demands from the Colonies of the manufactures of Britain, occaſioned by this policy, ſhe reaps an advantage of at leaſt twenty per cent. in the price of them, beyond what the Colonies might purchaſe them for at foreign markets: The loſs therefore to the Coloniſts is equal to the gain which is made in Britain. This in reality is a tax, tho' not a direct one: And admiting that they take annually from Great-Britain manufactures to the value of two millions ſterling, as is generally ſuppoſed, they then pay an annual tax of four hundred thouſand pounds, beſides the taxes which are directly paid on thoſe manufactures in England. The ſame reaſoning will hold good with reſpect to the many enumerated articles of their produce, which the Colonies are reſtrained by Act of Parliament from ſending to any foreign port: By this reſtraint the market is glutted, and conſequently the produce ſold, is cheaper; which is an advantage to Great-Britain and an equal loſs to or tax upon the Coloniſts. Is it reaſonable, then, that the Colonies ſhould be taxed on the Britiſh commodities here? eſpecially when it is conſidered, that the moſt of them ſettled a wilderneſs, and till very lately defended their ſettlements without a farthing's expence to the nation. They bore their full proportion of the charges of ſecuring and maintaining his Majeſty's rights in America, in every war from their firſt ſettlement, without any conſideration; for the grants of Parliament in the laſt war were compenſations for an overplus of expence on their part: Many of them, and this province in particular, have always maintained their own frontiers at their own expence; and have alſo frequently defended his Majeſty's garriſon at Annapolis, when it muſt otherwiſe have been unavoidably loſt. The nation, in the late war, acquired lands equal in value to all the expence ſhe has been at in America, from its ſettlement; while the trade of the Colonies has been only "ſecured and reſtricted": It has not been enlarged, though new avenues of beneficial commerce have been opened to the mother country. The Colonies have reaped no ſhare in the lands which they helped to conquer, while millions of acres of thoſe very lands have been granted, and ſtill are granting to people, who, in all probability, will never ſee, if they ſettle them.

The appropriation of the monies to ariſe by theſe Duties is an objection of great weight. It is, in the firſt place, to be applied for the payment of the neceſſary charges of the adminiſtration of juſtice, and the ſupport of civil government in ſuch Colonies where it ſhall be judged neceſſary. This Houſe apprehend it would be grievous and of dangerous tendency, if the Crown ſhould not only appoint Governors over the ſeveral Colonies, but allow them ſuch ſtipends as it ſhall judge proper, at the expence of the people and without their conſent. Such a power under a corrupt adminiſtration, it is to be feared, would introduce an abſolute government in America: At beſt it would leave the people in a ſtate of utter uncertainty of their ſecurity, which is far from being a ſtate of civil liberty. The Judges in the ſeveral Colonies do not hold their commiſſions during good behavior: If then they are to have ſalaries independent of the people, how eaſy will it be for a corrupt Governor to have a ſet of Judges to his mind, to deprive a bench of juſtice of its glory, and the people of their ſecurity. If the Judges of England have independent livings, it muſt be remembered that the tenure of their commiſſion is during good behaviour, which is a ſafeguard to the people: And beſides, they are near the Throne, the fountain of right and juſtice; whereas American Judges, as well as Governors, are at a diſtance from it: Moreover,

|| A vide Traytor! ∧ vide the Repeal Act page 411. Vol. 1 & Vid. the Stamp Act pa. 53. Vol. 1 = vid pa. 792 Vol 1. § vid. the Duty Act pa. 735 Vol. 1. = vid pa. 9. ∨ vid our Charter pa. 1077.

it is worth particular notice, that in all disputes between power and liberty in America, there is danger that the greatest credit will always be given to the officers of the Crown, who are the men in power. This we have sometimes found by experience; and it is much to be feared that the nation will fall into some dangerous mistake, if she has not already, by too great attention to the representations of particular persons, and a disregard to others.

But the revenue of these monies is to be applied by Parliament, from time to time, for defending, protecting and securing the Colonies. If the government at home is apprehensive that the Colonists will be backward in defending themselves and securing his majesty's territories in America, it must have been egregiously misinformed. We need look back no farther than the last war for evidence of a contrary disposition: They always discovered the most chearful compliance with his Majesty's requisitions of men and money for this purpose. They were then treated as free British subjects, and never failed to grant aid to his Majesty of their own free accord, to the extent of their ability, and even beyond it; of which the Parliament were then so sensible, that they made them grants, from year to year, by way of compensation for extra services. It is not at all to be doubted, but if they are still considered upon the footing of subjects, they will always discover the same disposition to exert themselves for his Majesty's service and their own defence; which renders a Standing Army in the Colonies a needless expence. Or, if it be admitted that there may be some necessity for them in the conquered province of Canada, where the exercise of the Romish religion, so destructive to civil society, is allowed, surely there can be no need of them in the bowels of the old Colonies, and even in cities where there is not the least danger of a foreign enemy, and where the inhabitants are as strongly attached to his Majesty's person, family and government, as in Great-Britain itself. There is an *English* affection in the colonies towards the mother country, which will forever keep them connected with her, to every valuable purpose, unless it shall be erased by repeated unkind usage on her part: As Englishmen, as well as British subjects, they have an aversion to an unnecessary Standing Army, which they look upon as dangerous to their civil liberties; and considering the examples of ancient times, it seems a little surprizing that a mother state should trust such large bodies of mercenary troops in her Colonies, at so great a distance from her, lest, in process of time, when the spirits of the people shall be depressed by the military power, another Cæsar should arise and usurp the authority of his master.

The Act enabling his Majesty to appoint Commissioners of the Customs to reside in America, has also been read in the House. It declares an intention to facilitate the trade of America, of which we cannot have any great hopes from the tenor of the commission.[v] In general, innovations are dangerous: The unnecessary increase of Crown Officers is most certainly so. These Gentlemen are authorised to appoint as many as they shall think proper, without limitation: This will probably be attended with undesirable effects: an host of pensioners, by the Arts they may use, may in time become as dangerous to the liberties of the people as an army of soldiers; for there is a way of subduing a people by art as well as by arms. We are happy and safe under his present Majesty's mild and gracious administration; but the time may come, when the united body of pensioners and soldiers may ruin the liberties of America. The trade of the Colonies, we apprehend, may be as easily carried on, and the Acts of Trade as duly enforced without this commission[v]; and if so it must be a very needless expence, at a time when the nation and her Colonies are groaning under debts contracted in the late war, and how far distant another may be, God only knows.

There is another Act[w] which this House apprehend must be alarming to all the Colonies; which is the Act[x] for suspending the legislative power of the Assembly of New-York on a certain condition. A legislative body without the free exercise of the powers of legislation is to us incomprehensible: There can be no material difference between such a legislative and none at all. It cannot be said that the Assembly of New-York hath the free exercise of legislative power, while their very existence is suspended upon their acting in conformity to the will of another body. Such a restriction throughout the Colonies would be a short and easy method of annihilating the legislative powers in America, and by consequence of depriving the people of a fundamental right of the constitution, namely, that every man shall be present in the body which legislates for him.

It may not be amiss to consider the tendency of a suspension of Colony Legislation for non-compliance with Acts of Parliament requiring a Provincial Assembly to give and grant away their own and their constituents money for the support of a Standing Army. We cannot but think it hard enough to have our property granted away without our consent; without being ordered to deal it out ourselves, as in the case of the mutiny Act.[y] It must be sufficiently humiliating to part with our property in either of those ways, much more in both; whereby, as loyal subjects as any under his Majesty's government, and as true lovers of their country as any people whatever, are deprived of the honor and merit of voluntarily contributing to the service of both. What is the plain language of such a suspension? We can discover no more nor less in it than this: If the American Assemblies refuse to grant as much of their own and their constituents money, as shall from time to time be enjoined and prescribed by the Parliament, besides what the Parliament directly taxes them, they shall no longer have any legislative authority; but if they comply with what is prescribed, they may still be allowed to legislate under their charter restrictions.[z] Does not political death and annihilation stare us in the face as strongly on one supposition as the other? Equally in case of compliance as of non-compliance?

(Void acc. of the Stats page 166—177 Vol 1

But let us suppose, for a moment, a series of events taking place the most favorable in the opinion of those who are so fond of these new regulations: That all difficulties and scruples of conscience were removed and that every representative in America should acknowledge a just and equitable right in the Commons of Great-Britain to make an unlimited grant of his and his constituents property: That they have a clear right to invest the Crown with all the lands in the Colonies, as effectually as if they had been forfeited: Would it be possible for them to conciliate their constituents to such measures? Would not the attempt suddenly cut asunder all confidence and communication between the representative body and the people? What then would be the consequence? Could any thing be reasonably expected but discontent, despair and rage against their Representatives, on the side of the people, and on the part of government, the rigorous exertion of civil and military power? The confusion and misery after such a fatal crisis, cannot be conceived, much less described.

The present regulations and proceedings, with respect to the Colonies, we apprehend to be opposite to every principle of good and sound policy. A Standing Army, in the time of profound peace, is naturally productive of uneasiness and discontent among the people[a]: And yet the Colonies, by the Mutiny Act, are ordered and directed to provide certain enumerated articles; and the pains and penalties in case of non-compliance are evident in the precedent of New-York.[b] It also appears that revenue officers are multiplying in the Colonies with vast powers: The Board of Commissioners lately appointed to reside here, have ample discretionary powers given them to make what appointments they please, and to pay the appointees what sums they please.[c] The establishment of a Protestant Episcopate in America is also very zealously contended for: And it is very alarming to a people whose fathers, from the hardships they suffered under such an establishment, were obliged to fly their native country into a wilderness, in order peaceably to enjoy their privileges, civil and religious: Their being threatened with the loss of both at once, must throw them into a very disagreeable situation. We hope in God such an establishment will never take place in America, and we desire you would strenuously oppose it. The revenue raised in America, for ought we can tell, may be as constitutionally applied towards the support of Prelacy as of Soldiers and Pensioners: If the property of the subject is taken from him without his consent, it is immaterial, whether it be done by one man or five hundred; or whether it be applied for the support of ecclesiastic or military power, or both. It may be well worth the consideration of the best politician in Great Britain or America, what the natural tendency is of a vigorous pursuit of these measures. We are not insensible that some eminent men, on both sides the water, are less friendly to American Charters and Assemblies than could be wished: It seems to be growing fashionable, to treat them in common conversation, as well as in popular publications, with contempt: But if we look back a few reigns, we shall find that even the august Assembly, the Parliament, was in every respect the object of a courtier's reproach: It was even an aphorism with King James the first, that the Lords and Commons were two very bad copartners with a Monarch; and he and his successors broke the copartnership as fast as possible. It is certainly unnatural for a British politician to expect, that ever the supreme executive of the nation can long exist, after the supreme legislative shall be depressed and destroyed, which may God forbid. If the supreme executive cannot exist long in Britain, without the support of the supreme legislative, it should seem very reasonable, in order to support the same supreme executive, at the distance of a thousand transmarine leagues from the metropolis, there should be, in so remote dominions, a free legislative, within their charter limitations, as well as an entirely free representative of the supreme executive of his Majesty, in the persons of Governors, Judges, Justices, and other executive officers; otherwise strange effects are to be apprehended: For the laws of God and nature, are invariable: A politician may apply or misapply these to a multiplicity of purposes, good or bad; but these laws were never made for politicians to alter. Should the time ever come, when the legislative Assemblies of North-America shall be dissolved and annihilated, no more to exist again, a strange political phœnomenon will probably appear. All laws both of police and revenue must then be made by a legislative at such a distance, that without immediate inspiration, the local and other circumstances of the governed cannot possibly be known to those who give and grant to the Crown, what part of the property of their fellow-subjects they please. There will then be no assemblies to support the execution of such laws: And indeed, while existing, by what rule of law or reason are the members of the Colony Assemblies executive officers? They have, as Representatives, no commission but from their constituents: And it must be difficult to show, why they are more obliged to execute Acts of Parliament than such of their constituents as hold no commissions from the Crown. The most that can be expected from either, is submission to Acts of Parliament; or to aid the officers as individuals, or part of the posse comitatus, if required. It would seem strange to call on the Representatives, in any other way, to execute laws against their constituents and themselves, which both have been so far from consenting to, that neither were consulted in framing them. Yet it was objected by some to the American Assemblies, that they neglected to execute the Stamp-Act; and that their resolves tended to raise commotions; which certainly was not the case here: For all the disorders in Boston, in which any damage was done to property, happened long before the Resolves of the House of Representatives here were passed.

We have reason to believe, that the nation has been grossly misinformed with respect to the temper and behaviour of the Colonists: and it is to be feared that some men will not cease to sow the seeds of jealousy and discord, till they shall have done irreparable mischief. You will do a singular service to both countries, if possible, in detecting them. In the mean time, we desire you would make known to his Majesty's Ministers the sentiments of this House, contained in this letter, and implore a favourable consideration of America.

Signed, by the Speaker.

THE Managers of Faneuil-*Hall* LOTTERY, hereby Notify the Public, That they have rolled up the Numbers, Blanks and Prizes, and got the Boxes in Readiness for Drawing; which they design shall commence very soon: A few Tickets remain on Hand, which may be had if applied for immediately.

Pursuant to an Act of the Great and General Court, entitled An Act for enquiring into the Rateable Estates of this Province, *the Inhabitants of the Town of* BOSTON *are hereby notified to give into the assessors of said Town, according to the Tenor of said Act, agreeable to the following List, viz.*

Number of Polls rateable, Number of Polls not rateable, Number of Dwelling-Houses and their annual worth, ditto of Tan-Houses, Slaughter-Houses and other Working-Houses, and Shops separate from Dwelling Houses, and their annual worth; Number of Still-Houses and the annual worth; Number of Warehouses and the annual worth; Number of the superficial Feet of Wharf; Number of Grist Mills, Fulling Mills, & Saw Mills, and the annual worth; Number of Iron Works and Furnaces and their annual worth; other Real Estate and the annual worth; Servants for Life between fourteen and forty-five Years of Age; an Account of each Persons Trading Stock or Goods on Hand, paid for, or unpaid for, at home or abroad; Factorage or Value of Commissions on Merchandize; Tons of Vessels of every Kind upwards of ten Tons Burthen, to be given in Carpenter's Tonnage, at home or abroad; Money that any Person has at Interest more than he or she pays Interest for; Number of Horses and Mares, three Years old and upwards; Number of Oxen at four Years old and upwards; Number of Cows and Heifers of three Years old and upwards; Number of Goats and Sheep one Year old and upwards; Number of Swine one Year old & upwards; Number of Acres of Pasturage, and the Number of Cows said Pasturage, and the After-Feed of the whole Farm will keep; Number of Acres of Tillage Land, Number of Bushels of Grain and Corn of all Sorts said Tillage-Land will produce one Year with another, in case it was improved for Grain; Number of Barrels of Cyder that can be made upon the Farm one Year with another; Number of Acres of Mowing-Land; Number of Tons of Upland Hay; Number of Tons of Fresh Meadow Hay; Number of Acres of Salt-Marsh; Number of Tons of Salt-Hay. The Time limited by said Act is, that every Person not necessarily out of the Province, viz. on and from the tenth Day of April *Inst. to the twentieth Day of* May *next (in which Cases they shall be deemed by the Assessors as is hereafter expressed) refusing or neglecting to give such Assessor or Assessors in Writing, and on Oath, if required, a true Account of his rateable Estate and Improvements, agreeable to the true Intent of this Act, shall be deemed by the Assessors according to their best Skill and Judgment, and shall for each Offence forfeit and pay the Sum of* Fifty Pounds.

THE Assessors will give due Attendance at their Chamber at the East End of Faneuil-Hall Market, from Monday the 11th Instant, to the 20th of May, *from Day to Day, during that Term, for the Purpose aforesaid.*

Boston, April 4, 1768.

TO-MORROW, the 5th of *April*,

At Ten o'Clock in the Morning,

Will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the Auction-Room in Queen-Street.

A great Variety of English Goods,

—Among which are—

BEautiful Callicoes	IRISH Linnens
Spotted Lawns	Scarlet Ratteens
Border'd Handkerchiefs	Black Velvets
Spotted and stript Gauze	Shalloons
Womens Stays	Spotted and green Rugs
Camblets	Coverlids
Callimancoes	Indigo
Tammies	Snuff
Dresdinets	Mustard
Black Sattin	Box of Fish Hooks, &c. &c.

*** Sale to begin [precisely] at Ten o'Clock.

J. Russell, Auctioneer.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 6th of *April*,

At Eleven o'Clock in the Morning,

Will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the Bunch of Grapes, in King-Street,

A Quantity of good SUGARS in Hogsheads—Also, a Quantity of Indigo, a few Casks of Stone Blue, and some Dye Stuff.

† Sale to begin at XI o'Clock.

J. Russell, Auctioneer.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Tuesday the 12th Instant,

At JOSHUA BLANCHARD's, on Dock-Square;

ALL his Shop Goods, consisting of Broad-Cloths, Kerseys, Whitney, Callamancoes, Hosiery, striped Hollands, Ribbons, Gimps, and all sorts of Trimings, figured and plain Sattin, Capuchin Silks, Womens Hats and Bonnets, Plush, cotton Velvets, bone and blown Lace, striped Swanskin, Buttons, Fans, Damascus for Waistcoats, with a great Variety of other Articles.

†‡† The Sale to begin at X o'Clock in the Forenoon, and to continue from Day to Day untill all are sold.

J. Russell, Auctioneer.

On TUESDAY the 21st of *April*

At TEN o'Clock in the Morning,

Will be sold by Public Vendue at the Auction-Room Queen-Street,

A Great Variety of Mens and Womens Apparel, some of which are very rich; a large Quantity of Plate, &c. belonging to the Estate of a Gentleman lately deceas'd,—

ALSO,

FEather Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, an excellent Eight Day Clock, Chest Draws, Tables, Chairs, Bureau, a Quantity of Plate, Kitchen Furniture, &c.

J. Russell, Auctioneer.

†‡† Those Persons who intend to dispose of any Furniture at the above Sale, are requested to send it to the Auction Room in Queen Street, on or before Monday the 11th of April, as none can be taken in after that Time without great Inconvenience.

TO BE SOLD,

THIRTY-three Hogsheads of choice Pollock: Inquire of HENRY LLOYD, at Waredouse No. 5, on the Long-Wharff.

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[v] vid. the Act page 748, Vol. 1 [w] vid. the Commission. page 253. [x] vid. page 748, Vol. 1
[y] vid. Page 274. [z] vid. Charter pa. 1077. [a] vid. Act pa. 53, Vol. 1 (a) vid in Index Vol. 1

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By Sam. Adams Esq.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

WHILE the generous Farmer has been employing his shining Talents, in awakning a Continent to a sense of the Danger their civil Rights are in from incroaching power: While it is grown fashionable, for men of ingenuity and public spirit, with a noble ardor, to warn us against a tame submission to the iron rod; and LIBERTY, LIBERTY, is the Cry: I confess I am surpriz'd to find, that so little attention is given to the danger we are in, of the utter loss of those *religious Rights*, the enjoyment of which our good forefathers had more especially in their intention, when they explored and settled this new world.

To say the truth, I have from long observation been apprehensive, that what we have above every thing else to fear, is POPERY: And I now bespeak the solemn attention of my beloved Countrymen, to a course of Letters which I am preparing, and propose to publish in your paper upon the momentous and melancholly subject. I expect to be treated with sneer and ridicule by those *artful* men who have come into our country *to spy out our Liberties*; who are restless to bring us into *Bondage*, and can be successful only when the people are in a sound sleep: from this consideration I hope my readers will not be offended, if I now and then, cry aloud to them with a great degree of warmth and pathos: This I shall most certainly do, whether they will hear or whether they will forbear; for I cannot even now think on the subject without feeling my zeal enkindle. I know full well that it is farthest from the imagination of some of our solid men and *pious Divines*, whom I intend particularly to address on the occasion, that ever this *enlightned* continent should become the *worshippers of the Beast*: But who would have thought that the oblig'd and instructed Israelites would so soon after they were delivered from the Egyptian *Task-masters*, have fallen down before a *golden* Calf! There is a variety of ways in which POPERY, the idolatry of christians, may be introduced into America; which at present I shall not so much as hint at, but shall point them out hereafter in their proper order. Yet, my dear countrymen—suffer me at this time, in the bowels of my compassion to warn you all, as you value your precious *civil* Liberty, and every thing you can call dear to you, to be upon your guard against POPERY. My fears of POPERY, have induced me to travel thro' this great continent as a spectator, to satisfy myself: And the more I know of the circumstances of America, I am sorry to say it, the more reason I find to be apprehensive of POPERY. Bless me! could our ancestors look out of their graves and see so many of *their own* sons, deck'd with the worst of *foreign Superfluities*, the ornaments of the *whore of Babylon*, how would it break their sacred Repose! But amidst my gloomy apprehensions, it is a consolation to me to observe, that some of our Towns, maintain their integrity, and show a laudable zeal against POPERY. To do honor to those Towns as much as in my power, I intend to publish a List of them. And as I am not particularly attach'd to any Town in the province, but that which gave me birth, I am determin'd that if any others shall be rous'd by my future Lucubrations to oppose POPERY, as I trust and hope they will, they shall have the same Notice taken of them in another Paper.

Your's, A PURITAN.

vid. Pa. 67

NEW-YORK, March 24.

Friday last the 18th Inst. being the Anniversary of the Repeal of the Stamp-Act, a numerous Company of the principal Merchants and other respectable Inhabitants of this City, Friends to Constitutional Liberty and Trade, assembled at Mr. Jones's and Mr. Bardin's Taverns, which are nearly adjoining, where Union Flags where displayed, and elegant Entertainments provided. When the Company had Dined, by common Consent the Remains of the Entertainment were sent to the Poor Prisoners in the Goal, with a suitable Quantity of Liquor, and some of the Company voluntarily attended, to see it properly distributed. After Dinner the following loyal and patriotic Healths were drank.

1. *The King.*—2. *The Queen.*—3. *The Prince of Wales, and the Royal Family.*—4. *The Earl of Chatham.*—5. *Lord Camden.*—6. *The Governor and Province.*—7. *Navy and Army.*—8. *May the illustrious House of Hanover never want an Heir to rule the British Empire.*—9. *The spirited Assembly of Virginia, of the Year 1765.*—10. *The truly patriotic Ministry, and glorious Majority of both Houses of Parliament in 1766.*—11. *The Friends of America in Great-Britain, Ireland and elsewhere.*—12. *The ingenious and patriotic Author of the Farmer's Letters.*—13. *The Spirited Assembly of Boston.*—14. *Prosperity to Great-Britain and her Colonies.*—15. *Prosperity to Ireland.*—16. *The Friends of Liberty and Trade.*—17. *May the Merchants and Tradesmen of this City, ever be united to promote the true Interest and Prosperity of the Province.*—18. *May all Distrust, Fear and Jealousy be entirely removed from Great-Britain and her Colonies, and a perpetual Union and Harmony subsist between them.*—19. *Success to the American Manufactories.*—20. *The Liberty of the Press.*—21. *Unanimity to the Sons of Liberty in America.*

A Band of Musick was provided, and in the Evening some curious Fire works played off for the Entertainment of the Company. Every thing was conducted with proper Decorum, Ease and good Humour, and the Evening was spent in Harmony, Cheerfulness and a pleasing Flow of social Affections.

BOSTON, April 4, 1768.

Wednesday last the Governor was pleas'd, by Proclamation, to Dissolve the Great and General Court or Assembly of this Province.

Friday and Saturday last we had extreme high Wind, with Snow, which we imagine hinder'd the Southern Post from crossing the Ferries, as he is not arrived at the Publication of this Paper.

Since our last several Chimnies have taken Fire, and on Saturday one having caught a neighbouring House, a young Man named Doyle, in assisting to extinguish it, fell from a Ladder, and was instantly kill'd.

Last Monday died at Cambridge, the Honorable FRANCIS FOXCROFT, Esq; in the 74th Year of his Age; and on Thursday following his Remains were honorably interred.

On the 21st ult. died at Rutland, Mrs. Lucretia, the amiable Consort of John Murray, Esq; in the 38th Year of her Age.

Wednesday Night died Mrs. Sarah Brigden, in the 43d Year of her Age, Consort of Mr. Zechariah Brigden, of this Town, Goldsmith, and Daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Edwards; and on Saturday following her Remains were decently interred.

Died lately at Chester near Philadelphia, aged 81 years Mr. Jacob Howell, an eminent Speaker among the People called Quakers.

Wednesday last died at East-Hartford in Connecticut, Mr. Daniel Dickinson, aged 103 Years.—He enjoyed a remarkable State of Health till within about a fortnight of his Death.

We hear from Ipswich that on the 26th ult. a sorrowful accident happened there, viz. an apprentice lad of Mr. Joseph Edwards of this town, Bookseller, named John Wainwright, being on a visit to his friends there, with another lad an apprentice to Mr. John Choate of that town, went down the river to gun, and being almost calm they put some sand in the canoe, being but light loaded, and set off to come up at half flood, there was but one place they had to pass that the water was more than 4 or 5 feet deep, and that but a few rods, where it is supposed they were overset and drowned: The bodies were found the next Day, and decently interred last Monday.

The following Vote passed the Hon. House of Representatives in their late Session, viz.

In the House of REPRESENTATIVES, March 2, 1768.

WHEREAS it has been the laudable Practice of this Government annually, to set apart a Day for solemn Prayer to Almighty GOD, humbly to implore the Divine Forgiveness of their manifold Sins, and his Blessing upon the British Nation and its Dependencies; and upon this Province in particular:

AND whereas the Inhabitants of this Province labour under very difficult and peculiarly distressing Circumstances, which call for a public Acknowledgment of the supreme Ruler of the World, under whose gracious Providence alone, we may expect Relief:

RESOLVED, That it is the Desire of this House, That his Excellency the Governor would be pleased to appoint a Day of solemn Prayer and Fasting, to be observed thro'out this Province: That the People may then offer to GOD, the humble and penitent Confession of their Sins; together with their devout Supplications for such Blessings as they stand in Need of: Particularly, That His Majesty's Government may be prosperous, and his Subjects happy in every Part of his enlarged Dominions: That this Province may stand favourably in the Eyes of our KING: That every Measure taken for the Establishment of our just Rights and Privileges, civil and religious, may be succeeded: That the Trade, Husbandry and Fishery of the Province may be prospered, and true Religion and good Morals prevail: And that We, and our Posterity, may ever enjoy the substantial Blessings of Liberty and Peace.

Resolved, That Mr. *Otis*, Colonel *Richmond*, Brigadier *Ruggles*, Mr. *Dexter*, and Capt. *Thayer*, be a Committee to wait on his Excellency, and acquaint him with this Vote; and to desire him, when he shall think proper, to appoint a Day accordingly. *(Signed,)*

THOMAS CUSHING, Speaker.

(Advertisements omitted will be in our next.)

CHOICE
SPRING BEAVER,
TO be Sold cheap for Cash: Inquire of JOSEPH JACKSON, Esq; on Tock-Square.

Best 3-threaded Twine,
for Salmon Nets, or Seins, and small Twine for Pigeon Nets, imported on Purpose for that Use,
TO BE SOLD AT
Thomas Walley's Store,
on Dock-Square;
Where there is also to SELL
New Rice by the Cask,
Choice *New-England* Flour of Mustard, in Bottles, or by the Pound, which by repeated Trials is found to be extraordinary good, therefore needs no further Recommendation:
Choice Bohea and Hyson TEA.
Sweet Oyl by the Jar, Barrel or Bottle.
With all Sorts of Groceries as usual; also,
A few Barrels good Rozin, very cheap; and a Quantity of choice Hemp Seed.
N. B. A Quantity of Tow cloth, homespun Check, and Cotton and Linnen, to be sold very reasonable at said Store.

A Set of new *warranted* Whale-Irons
TO BE SOLD BY
William Bant,
At his Shop in CORNHILL,
Where may be had,
A general Assortment of English & India GOODS.

TO BE SOLD BY
Nathan Spear,
A Quantity of Jamaica FISH—Choice Bate Mackrell, Cocoa—Sugar—West-India RUM, &c. &c.

THE Service of an able-bodied Man to be Sold. Inquire of the Printers hereof.

**† *The Piece signed* Pro Lege Rege et Grege, *came to Hand too late for this Day's Paper. As did also a certain* ——— *Versification.*

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,
THE Appeal to the Public answered, in Behalf of the Non-Episcopal Churches in America. Containing Remarks on what Doctor *Thomas Bradbury Chandler* has advanced, on the four following Points.
The Original and Nature of the Episcopal Office.
Reasons for sending Bishops to America.
The Plan on which it is proposed to send them.
And the Objections against sending them obviated and refuted.
Wherein the REASONS for an American Episcopate are shewn to be insufficient, and the Objections against it in full Force.
By CHARLES CHAUNCY, D. D.
And Pastor of the First Church of Christ in *Boston*.
N. B. Dr. Mayhew's *Objections against the proposed Plan for an* American Episcopate *are inserted at large in the above Work.*
Sold by THOMAS LEVERETT, in Cornhill, *Boston*: *Where may be had,* A few of
Dr. CHAUNCY's Discourses at the *Dudleian* Lecture on the Validity of Presbyterian Ordination. His Sermon on the Repeal of the *Stamp-Act*, and Remarks on the Bishop of *Landaff*'s Society Sermon.

NOTICE is hereby given, That on Monday the 18th Day of April *next*, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Dwelling-House of Capt. Jonathan Mawry, *Innholder in the Town of* Scituate, *will be exposed to Sale at public Vendue, part of the Real Estate (in said* Scituate, *in the Colony of* Rhode-Island, *belonging to the Heirs of Colonel* Fitch, *late of* Boston, *deceas'd, sufficient to pay the Rates assessed on said Estate in the Years 1765 and 1766, being £.2 11s. 4d. Lawful Money, with other incident Charges thereon, agreeable to the Laws of said Colony, unless the Money with the Charges already accrued, be deposited in the Hands of* Paul Tew, *Esq; in* Providence *before the Day of Sale.*
Francis Fuller, *jun.*
Scituate, March 21, 1768. *(Collector of Rates.*

TO BE SOLD
By Benjamin Church,
At his usual Place of Sale;
On THURSDAY Evening next.
A great variety of European Goods, consisting of Broad Cloths, Serges, Sagathies, Ratteens, Callimancoes, Shalloons, Calicoes, Chintzes, Checks, Irish Hollands, Dowlasses, Mens and Womens Hose, &c. &c. Sundry Articles of Houshold, Mens Wearing Apparel, several Silk Suits, Cut Velvet ditto, Silver Brocade Jackets, &c. A new Chaise, Chair, &c.

To be Let on reasonable Terms, and enter'd upon the 5th Day of *April* next,
A Good large convenient Double House, situate in *Medford*, near the Great Bridge, and but 4 Miles from *Charlestown*-Ferry, which has been improved and well-accustomed as a Tavern for many Years past; together with about 30 Acres of good Mowing Land, with a large Barn, Shed, and other Accommodations thereon; or if it be more agreeable to the Person inclin'd to hire, may have the Addition of 150 Acres of Land, with 8 or 10 Cows. For further Particulars, enquire of *Isaac Royall*, Esq; of *Medford* aforesaid.
N. B. Said *Royall* has to sell a valuable Tract of Land in *South-Hadley*, containing about 900 or 1000 Acres, which he will sell very reasonably.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
By *Moses Deshon*,
At the West End of *Faneuil*-Hall Market,
Next Tuesday, and Wednesday,
A Variety of European Goods, House Furniture, Apparel, &c.

To be Sold by Public Vendue, at the
NEW AUCTION ROOM,
By ELIAS DUPEE,
On Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday.
A Variety of European Goods, House Furniture, Apparel Watches, &c.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON*,

ENTERED IN.

Silvester, Forney, Higgins and Pierce from New-London. Odel, Hubbel, Knap, Rice and Fuller from New-Haven. Parker, Coffin, Stone, Gorham and Waterman from Philadelphia. Jenkins, Wells and Swan from Virginia. Waterman and Gross from North-Carolina. Saunders from South-Carolina. Wales from Halifax. Pain from Monti Christo. Stutson from Jamaica. Manly from St. Eustatia. Ramage from Leith, and McCordy from Cork.

CLEARED OUT.

Summers for New-Haven. Coffin for Philadelphia, Hall for North-Carolina, and Eager for Nova-Scotia.

OUTWARD BOUND.

Odel, Hubbel and Rice for New-Haven. Higgins and Pierce for New-London. Stone and Gorham for Philadelphia. Hudson for North-Carolina. Renton for Louisbourg. Jones for Newfoundland; and Haynes for West-Indies.

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last,
Six Whites One Black.
Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Ten.

High Water at Boston, *for this present Week.*

Monday, 2 *m. after* 1		*Friday*, 2 *m. after* 4	
Tuesday, 47 *m. after* 1		*Saturday*, 32 *m. aft.* 4	
Wednesday, 32 *m. aft.* 2		*Lord's-day*, 48 *m. af.* 5	
Thursday, 17 *m. aft.* 3		*Last Qr.* 10 *Day*, 3 *M.*	

+ These Letters of the Puritan, by Popery, means the Representatives of some Towns, who he supposed were the Governors Tools, vide the Following Letters Page 67. V vid pa. 67.

vid Farmers Letters pa. 781 Vol 1
vid the Repeal act Vol 1. pa 411
vid the Resolves page 116 Vol 1
vid Repeal pa. 781 Vol 1

CASH For unmerchantable POT ASH, not answering Europe Market——CASH likewise, and a good Price, for well dry'd merchantable Salts, suitable for CALCINING—given by ROBERT GOULD, at his Store in Back-ſtreet, near the Mill Bridge.

Where may be had,

A general Aſſortment of European Goods, at the cheapeſt Rates for CASH, by Wholeſale or Retail, Stone and Delph Ware per Hogſhead or leſſer Quantity. Alſo well cleans'd Flax and Hemp Seed for Sowing, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD.

NOW on the Stocks, (near the Mouth of the North-River) and to be ſold very reaſonably, a good Veſſel of 90 odd Tons, well built of the beſt of Stuff, and of good Dimenſions; ſhe may be launched immediately.—For further Particulars, inquire of Edes and Gill.

For LONDON,

The Brig^e. *Mary*,

lying at Mr. HANCOCK's Wharff, Will certainly ſail on or before the 15th of next Month, and in the mean Time, if any Freight offers, it may be agreed for by enquiring of *John Gilleſpie*, or the Maſter on Board.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed Commiſſioners by the Honorable *Nathaniel Ropes*, Eſq; Judge of Probate for the County of *Eſſex*, to examine the Claims of the ſeveral Creditors to the Eſtate of Captain *Timothy Rogers*, late of *Gloceſter*, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent, and ſix Months longer being allowed therefor, hereby give Notice, That we ſhall attend the ſaid Buſineſs the firſt Wedneſdays and Thurſdays of the ſix enſuing Months, from Nine o'Clock Beforenoon of each Day, at the Houſe of *Nathaniel Sergent*, Innholder in *Gloceſter*.

Gloceſter, 7th March 1768.

Nathaniel Kinſman,
John Low,
Samuel Whitemore.

Juſt Imported from GLASGOW, by Captain JAMES BOYD, of the *Jenny*.

A Neat Aſſortment of Scotch Goods, viz. Mill'd Caps, Osnaburgs, Shoes and Pumps of all Kinds, Blankets and Coverlids, Iriſh Linnens of all Sorts, with ſeveral other Sorts of Goods.——The above Goods now lying at Mr. James McMaſters Store on Treat's Wharff, will be ſold at ſterling Coſt, for Caſh.

N. B. The above Capt. Boyd to ſail for Glaſgow in three Weeks; any Perſon having Freight for ſaid Port, or Lumber to diſpoſe of, may apply to him at ſaid Store.

Joſeph Domett,

HAs *removed* from the Store oppoſite the Golden Ball, to one directly againſt the Eaſt End of Faneuil Hall Market—Where he has to ſell, Bohea Tea, Philadelphia Flour, Engliſh and this Country Loaf Sugar, Brown ditto, the beſt of Indigo, long and ſhort Pipes, Duck Shott, white Lead, Stone Ware aſſorted per Crate, blue, flower'd and white Stone Cups & Saucers per Groce, an Aſſortment of Iron Ware, and ſundry other Articles as uſual. All which he will ſell at the very loweſt Rate for Caſh.

TO BE SOLD,

A *FARM* in *Worceſter*,

about a Mile and an half from the Meeting-Houſe, on the great Poſt Road, adjoining to Half-way River, of the following Qualities and Dimenſions——It conſiſts of about 180 Acres, whereof about 90 are under Improvement—with a Houſe & large Barn thereon—a fine young Orchard, intermixed with choice Meadow-Upland Mowing—Ploughing and Paſturing.——For further Particulars, inquire of John Kennedy, living on the Premiſes.

LOST laſt Tueſday Evening, between Boſton and Milton-Bridge, Three Johannes, One Dollar, and one Twenty-five Shilling Piece. As the right Owner is in want thereof, he will not only be much oblig'd to the Finder to bring or ſend it to the Printers hereof, but allow Three Dollars thereof for Trouble—and hopes it has fell into ſome honeſt Perſon's Hand, who will do as he would chuſe to be done by in the like Caſe. March 19.

William Breck

INFORMS his Cuſtomers and others, that he has removed from his Shop at the North-End to the Shop lately improved by Mr. *Nathaniel Abraham's*, at the Golden Key near the Draw-Bridge, *Boſton*,

Where he has to ſell,

Ship-Chandlers, Braſiers & Pewterers Ware, at the loweſt Rates for Caſh.

*** Said *Breck* makes and ſells all ſorts TIN Ware.

A Few Barrels of choice *Providence* CYDER, to be ſold by *Samuel Wallis*, at the Store of *John Borland*, Eſq; North Side the Swing-Bridge. Alſo BOHEA TEA, Cocoa, Green Coffee, Sugars, French Prize Indigo, Cotton, Chocolate warranted of the beſt Quality, &c.

TO BE LETT,

A Large commodious Dwelling-Houſe, 40 Feet long, and 20 Feet wide, it being well finiſhed, with a Gravely Cellar, with a choice Well of Water, having two Pumps in it, and a Garden Spot. Likewiſe an End of another Houſe, which is cloſe to it, with the Cellar, which Buildings will ſerve for one, two or three Families, and ſtands pleaſantly ſituated at the South End near Liberty-Tree. Enquire of the Printers, or of *David Coſſon*, living on the Premiſſes.

Imported in Capt. Jenkins from London, and to be ſold by

Elizabeth Greenleaf,

At her Shop at the End of Union-Street, over againſt the Blue Ball,

EARLY Charlton, Ormonds, Hotſpur, Maſters Hotſpur, and Golden Hotſpur Peas; large Dwarf and green Marrowfat Peas; Leadman's Dwarf, Rouncivel and crooked Sugar Peas; early yellow Beans, large Windſor and early Liſbon ditto; red, ſilver-ſkin and white Spaniſh Onion Seeds; red, early golden and Orange Carrot Seeds; early prickly Cucumber; long prickly ditto; large Collyflower; early ditto; early Yorkſhire; early Dutch, and large Winter Cabbage Seeds; Sugar Loaf; Batterſea; green and yellow curl'd Savoy Cabbage Seeds; red ditto; Cail purple Brocoley ſwelling Parſnip; early Dutch and common Turnip Seed; ſhort-top'd Salmon; white and pink Radiſh; Cabbage Lettice; and green Gois and Tennis; Ball ditto; Scarlet Beat; curl'd and common Parſley; curl'd and common Pepper-Graſs; Spinnage; Sweet Marjoram; Thyme; Baum; Summer Savory; Sage; Bautavea Endive; Aſparagus; Cellery; white Muſtard; Hemp, Rape, and Canary Seeds; all warranted to be the laſt Year's Growth.

TO be Sold by *Sibble Pratt*, Adminiſtratrix of the Eſtate of *Oliver Pratt*, late of *Newton*, deceaſed, by Virtue of an Order of the Great and General Court, Part of the Real Eſtate of ſaid Deceaſed, conſiſting of about twenty-ſeven Acres of Land, part thereof lying in *Needham*, with a Blackſmith's Shop thereon, and part in *Newton* aforeſaid, with part of a Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, Stable, Potter's Shop, Kiln-Houſe, Clay-Mill, and one half of a Forge, with the Stream and other Privileges belonging to the ſaid Houſe, has been a public Houſe for ſome Years, and is yet; is alſo ſituated for a Gentleman's Country Seat. The Sale will be on Wedneſday the 20th Day of *April* next, at Eight o'Clock in the Morning, at the ſaid Houſe, about twelve Miles from Boſton, about two Miles from the new Meeting-Houſe.

Newton, March 10th, 1768.

WANTED, an honeſt ingenious Lad about 14 Years of Age, that is willing to learn the Gold & Silver-Smith's Buſineſs in all its Branches. Such a one may hear of a Place, by inquiring of the Printers.

THeſe are to notify the heirs of Sir William Pepperrell, Bart. the hon. Thomas Hutchinſon, Eſq; the heirs of col. Fitch, the hon. Andrew Oliver, Eſq; the heirs of hon. John Wheelwright, Eſq; the heirs of hon. Thomas Hancock, Eſq; heirs of the hon. Thomas Cuſhing, Eſq; the heirs of Samuel Adams, Eſq; William Bolland, Eſq; the heirs of Edward Bromfield, Eſq; the heirs of Job Lewis, Eſq; the heirs of Mr. Andrew Tyler, the heirs of Mr. Triſtram Little, and any others holding lands in the late province of Main, under the late major William Phillips, beginning on the weſt ſide of Saco river, about 15 miles above the mouth of ſaid river, at the head of the Patent-Land ſo called, and running up by ſaid river into the country, till it meets with the line between the province of New-Hampſhire and the province of Main, where it croſſes the two townſhips commonly known by the names of Fry's-Town, and Brown's Town, or Conway, in length; and in breadth from Saco-river, excepting four miles weſterly of ſaid river the 15 miles aforeſaid, to Newichawonnock river, running from the head line of Biddeford, by Arundel and Wells to Berwick and Lebanon lines, and thence to ſaid river, (excepting Phillipſtown and Cox-Hall) and thence as the dividing line between the provinces aforeſaid, runs by ſaid line as far as where it croſſes Fry's town and Conway as aforeſaid, to meet at the Britiſh Coffee-Houſe in Boſton, on Wedneſday the firſt day of June next, at ſix o'clock, P. M. then and there to chuſe a moderator and clerk, to appoint a committee to act in behalf of the proprietors, and more eſpecially to proſecute in the law all ſuch perſons as have treſpaſſed upon ſaid lands, either by erecting houſes, mills or other buildings, or by ſtrip or waſte: And in general to tranſact all matters and things which may be thought neceſſary to promote the general advantage of the proprietors.

In the Houſe of REPRESENTATIVES, *March* 1, 1768.

READ and *Ordered*, That Col. *Williams*, Mr. *Hall*, and Capt. *Thayer*, with ſuch as the Honorable Board ſhall join, be a Committee to take the ſeveral Accounts of the Commiſſioners of the Land Bank, under Conſideration in the Receſs of the Court, hear the Commiſſioners, and ſuch of the Directors and Partners as may incline to attend, and report at the next *May* Seſſion what ought to be allowed each Commiſſioner for their reſpective Service.

Sent up for Concurrence. T. CUSHING, *Spk'r.*

In COUNCIL, *March* 3, 1768.

Read and Concurr'd, and *William Brattle*, and *Royal Tyler*, Eſq'rs; are join'd in the Affair.

A. OLIVER, Sec'ry.

THE Committee aforeſaid will attend the above Service on the laſt Thurſday of April next, at Ten o'Clock in the Morning, in the Repreſentatives Room in the Court Houſe in *Boſton*.

WM. BRATTLE, per Order.

THIS is to give public Notice, That we the ſubſcribers have made an aſſeſſment agreeable to an order of the Great and General Court at Boſton, in January 1765, of *one half penny* per acre for two years on all the uncultivated lands in the town of Colrain, viz. for the years 1765 & 1766, and poſted up the ſame according to the direction of the law: we ſhall proceed by public vendue on Thurſday the 7th of July next, to begin at nine of the clock in the forenoon, at the houſe of Mr. James Stewart, innholder in Colrain, to make ſale of the lands or ſo much of the lands of ſuch proprietor or owner of lands in ſaid town, as have hitherto neglected to pay the ſaid taxes, as ſhall be neceſſary to anſwer ſaid taxes and the intervening charges, unto Mr. George Breakenridge, collector, or James Stewart, Jun. treaſurer: And the ſaid vendue will be continued, if needful, from time to time till the whole affair is finiſhed.

Colrain, March 18, 1768.

George Clark,
Matthew Bolton,
James Stewart, jun.
} Aſſeſſors of ſaid Tax by Order of the Gen. Court.

ALL Perſons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Eſtate of Captain *Thomas Proctor*, late of *Boſton*, Shopkeeper, deceaſed, are deſired to ſettle the ſame with the Subſcriber, as ſoon as poſſible.

AGNES PROCTOR, ſole Executrix.

Imported in Capt. *Jenkins* from LONDON, and ſold by

By Bethiah Oliver,

At her Shop oppoſite the Rev. Dr. SEWALL's Meeting-Houſe, BOSTON.

EARLY Hotſpurs—Early Golden Hotſpurs—Early Charlton—Large and Dwarf Marrowfats——Blue Rouncivals and Leadman's Dwarf Peaſe—large Windſor—early Liſbon—early yellow Dwarf Beans—early Dutch—early Yorkſhire—early Batterſea—early Sugar Loaf—red & large Winter Cabbage—early and late Colliflower—green and yellow Savoy—white Spaniſh and Silverſkin Onion—green and white Endive—Salmon and Scarlet Radiſh—double and ſingle Pepper Graſs—double and ſingle Parſley—Summer and Winter Spinnage—Cabbage—white, green-marble and tennis ball Lettuce—early and late Cucumber—early and late Turnip—early yellow Orange Carrot—Summer Savory—Sweet Marjoram—Thyme—Lavender and Roſemary—Hemp, Rape and Canary Seed—La Lucern Graſs Seed, and ſundry other Seeds, too many to be enumerated, and all warranted of the laſt Year's Growth.

ALSO, All Sorts of Groceries, cheap for Caſh.

Imported from LONDON in Capt. *Jenkins*, and to be Sold

By Anna Johnſon,

At the Head of Black-Horſe Lane, near the Rev'd. Mr. Pemberton's *Meeting-Houſe*:

A large Aſſortment of

Garden Seeds, Peas, Beans, &c.

among which are,

EArly charlton, early golden hotſpur, Ormand hotſpur, Spaniſh Moratto, white rouncival, dwarf marrowfat and buſh Peas, large Windſor, true early Liſbon, early yellow ſix Weeks, white Kidney, and fine Toker Beans, early Yorkſhire, Dutch, ſugar loaf, batterſea, ſavoy, red, and brocoli Cabbage ſeed, Collyflower, Cucumber, Onion, Carrot, Turnip, Radiſh and Lettice of all ſorts, round Spinage, Endive, Cellery, and Aſparagus, Thyme, Baum, Sweet-marjoram——Broad Clover, white Dutch Clover, Saintfoin, La Lucern, Rape, Canary, Flower Seed, Herds-Graſs Seed; Alſo a Variety of other Seeds not mentioned; all which were imported from the Seeds-men in LONDON, and are warranted to be freſh and good, and of the laſt Year's Produce.

Imported in Captain Jenkins *from* LONDON, *And to be Sold by*

Suſanna Renken

In Fore-Street, *near the Draw-Bridge*, BOSTON,

LArge Marrowfats, early Charlton, early Hotſpur, golden Hotſpur, blue Marrowfats, and crooked Peas; large Windſor, early Hotſpur, and early Liſbon Beans; early yellow, ſcarlet and orange Carrots; early Dutch, early Yorkſhire, early Batterſea, early Sugar Loaf, red and large Winter Cabbage; early and late Colliflower; green and yellow Savoy; Sallery; green and white Endive; Salmon, ſcarlet and London Radiſh; beſt curl'd Pepper Graſs; Summer and Winter Spinnage; curl'd and hambo Parſley; Cabbage, white gois and imperial Lettice; early and late Cucumber; long Turkey ditto; early and late Turnips; Summer and Winter Savory; Hyſop; Thyme; Sweet Marjoram and Baum; Lavender and Roſemary; Hemp, Canary & Rape Seed; red and white Clover, Lucerna, Burnet, Red Top, and Herds Graſs Seed; warranted to be laſt Year's Growth;——Alſo Engliſh Goods, China Cups and Saucers, to be Sold Cheap for Caſh.

Imported from London in Capt. Jenkins, and to be ſold

Elizabeth Clark,

At her Shop a little to the Southward of the Mill-Bridge, BOSTON,

A general Aſſortment of Garden Seeds, Viz.

EARLY Charlton, early Hotſpur, golden Hotſpur Peas, large Marrowfat, large Sugar, Spaniſh Marrata, and Buſh Peas, Dwarf Marrowfat, crooked Sugar Peas, early yellow Buſh Beans, large Windſor, Toker and Hotſpur Beans, early Yorkſhire, early Dutch, Sugar Loaf, Batterſea, green Savoy, large Winter, red and white Cabbage Seeds, early Dutch Turnip Seed, French ditto, round Spinage, ſcarlet, ſalmon and ſhort-top'd Radiſh, Orange Carrot, early yellow Carrot, purple Carrot Seed, ſwelling Parſnip and red Beet Seed, Colliflower Seed, white Turnip and prickley Cucumber, Sweet Marjoram, Thyme, Summer Savory, double Parſley, double Pepper Graſs, Cellery, Endive and Onion Seeds, &c.

N. B. All warranted to be of the laſt Year's Growth.

IMPORTED in Capt. *Jenkins*, and to be Sold by

Lydia Dyar,

At the North-End, near the Salutation.

TRUE early Hotſpur, golden Hotſpur, large Marrowfatts, Dwarf ditto, Spaniſh Moratta, early Dwarf, blue Marrowfat Peaſe, large Windſor and early Hotſpur Beans, early Yorkſhire, early Dutch, Batterſea, Sugar Loaf, large Winter green and ſavoy Cabbage, red ditto, early and late Colliflower, Orange and Lemon Carriot Seeds, double Pepper Graſs, double Parſley, red and white Onion, ſhort-top'd and ſcarlet Radiſh, ſweet Marjoram and Thyme, Summer Savory, Balm, Sage, red and white Clover, Herd Graſs, Hemp, Rape, Canary, with a Variety of Flower Seeds, warranted of the laſt Year's Growth, with all other Seeds.

Boſton, Printed by EDES & GILL.

MONDAY, *April* 4. 1768. [NUMB. 1697.]

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freſheſt & moſt important Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

The following is a Copy of a LETTER *ſent from the Honorable Houſe of Repreſentatives of this Province to the Right Hon. the Earl of* CAMDEN, *Lord High Chancellor of* Great-Britain.

Province of the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Jan.* 29. 1768.

My Lord,

YOUR great knowledge of the conſtitution and laws of the nation, of the juſt extent of parliamentary authority, and the rights of Britiſh ſubjects, is a prevailing inducement to the Houſe of Repreſentatives of this his Majeſty's Province, to addreſs your Lordſhip at a time when *your* attention to the Britiſh Colonies, their connection with and dependence upon the Mother State, and their rights as ſubjects, ſeems to be neceſſary and important, not to them alone, but to the whole Empire.

This Houſe can ſpeak only for the people of one Province: But no Aſſembly on this continent, it is preſumed, can long be ſilent, under an apprehenſion, that without the aid of ſome powerful advocate, the liberties of America will be no more.

It is a cauſe which the Houſe is aſſured your Lordſhip has at heart: And the paſt experience of your Patronage, and the noble exertions you were pleaſed to make for them in a late time of diſtreſs, affords the ſtrongeſt reaſon to hope that your happy influence will ſtill be employed in their behalf, as far as your Lordſhip will judge to be right.

If in all free States, the conſtitution is fixed; and the ſupreme legiſlative power of the nation, from thence derives its authority: Can that power overleap the bounds of the conſtitution, without ſubverting its own foundation! If the remoteſt ſubjects, are bound by the ties of allegiance, which this people and their fore fathers have ever acknowledged; are they not by the rules of equity, entitled to all the rights of that conſtitution which aſcertains and limits both ſovereignty and allegiance. If it is an eſſential unalterable right in nature, ingrafted into the Britiſh conſtitution as a fundamental law, and ever held ſacred and irrevokeable by the ſubjects within the realm, that *what is a man's own is abſolutely his own*; and that no man hath a right to take it from him without his conſent: May not the ſubjects of this Province, with decent firmneſs, which has always diſtinguiſhed the happy ſubjects of Britain, plead and maintain this natural conſtitutional right.

The ſuperintending authority of his Majeſty's high Court of Parliament over the whole Empire, in all caſes which can conſiſt with the fundamental rights of the conſtitution, was never queſtioned in this Province, nor, as this Houſe conceive, in any other: But they intreat your Lordſhip's reflection one moment, on an Act of Parliament paſs'd in the laſt ſeſſion; and another in the fourth of his preſent Majeſty's reign; both impoſing duties on his ſubjects in America, which as they are impoſed with the ſole and expreſs purpoſes of raiſing a revenue, are in effect taxes. The poſition, that taxation and repreſentation are inſeperable, is founded on the immutable laws of nature. But the Americans had no repreſentation in the Parliament, when they were taxed: Are they not then unfortunate in theſe inſtances, in having that ſeperated, which God and Nature had joined. Such are the local circumſtances of the Colonies, at the diſtance of a thouſand leagues from the metropolis, and ſeperated by a wide ocean, as will forever render a juſt and equal repreſentation in the ſupreme legiſlative, utterly impracticable. Upon this conſideration, it is conceived, that his Majeſty's royal predeceſſors thought it equitable to form legiſlative bodies in America, as perfectly free as a ſubordination to the ſupreme legiſlative would admit of, that the ineſtimable right, of being taxed only by Repreſentatives of their own free election, might be preſerved and ſecured to their ſubjects here. The Americans have ever been conſidered by the nation as ſubjects remote; and ſucceeding Kings, even to the preſent happy reign, and until theſe Acts were made, have always directed their requiſitions, to be laid before the Repreſentatives of their people in America, with which this Province, and it is preſumed, all the other Colonies, have with the utmoſt chearfulneſs complied. Muſt it not then be grievous to ſubjects, who have in many repeated inſtances, afforded the ſtrongeſt marks of loyalty, and zeal for the honor and ſervice of their Sovereign, to be now called upon, in a manner, which implies a diſtruſt of a free and willing compliance. Such is the misfortune of the Coloniſts, not only in the inſtances before-mentioned, but alſo in the caſe of the Act for preventing mutiny and deſertion; which requires the Governor and Council to provide enumerated articles for the King's marching troops, and the people to pay the expence.

This is a great change; and in its nature delicate and important. Your Lordſhip will form your own judgment, of the wiſdom of making ſuch a change, without the moſt preſſing reaſon, or an abſolute neceſſity. There can be no neceſſity, my Lord, as this Houſe humbly conceive: The ſubjects of this Province, and undoubtedly in all the Colonies, however they have been otherwiſe repreſented to his Majeſty's Miniſters, are loyal: They are firmly attached to the Mother State: They always conſider her intereſt and their own as inſeperably interwoven, and it is their fervent wiſh that it may ever ſo remain: All they deſire, is to be reſtored to the ſtanding upon which they were originally put; to have the honor and privilege, of voluntarily contributing to the aid of their Sovereign, when required: They are free ſubjects; and it is hoped the nation will never conſider them as in a tributary ſtate.

It is humbly ſubmitted to your Lordſhip, whether ſubjects can be ſaid to enjoy any degree of freedom, if the Crown in addition to its undoubted authority of conſtituting Governors, ſhould be authorized to appoint ſuch ſtipends for them, as it ſhall judge proper, at their expence and without their conſent. This is the unhappy ſtate to which his Majeſty's ſubjects in the Colonies are reduced, by the Act for granting certain duties on Paper, and other articles. A power without a check is always unſafe; and in ſome future time may introduce an abſolute government into America. The Judges of the land here do not hold their commiſſions during good behaviour: Is it not then juſtly to be apprehended that at ſo great a diſtance from the Throne, the fountain of national juſtice, with ſalaries altogether independent of the people, an arbitrary rule may take effect, which ſhall deprive a Bench of Juſtice of its glory, and the people of their ſecurity.

When a queſtion ariſes on the publick adminiſtration, the nation will judge and determine in conformity to its political conſtitution: The great end of the conſtitution is univerſal liberty; and this Houſe reſts aſſured, that your Lordſhip's great intereſt in the national Councils, will always be engaged on the ſide of liberty and truth.

Signed by the Speaker.

Copy of a Letter to the Right Honorable the Earl of CHATHAM.

Province of the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Feb.* 2. 1768.

My Lord,

THE particular attention you were pleaſed to give to the intereſt of the American ſubjects when their Rights were in danger; and your noble and ſucceſsful efforts in ſupport of them, have left in the breaſts of all, the indelible marks of gratitude. The Houſe of Repreſentatives of this his Majeſty's Province, having reaſon to be aſſured, that in every inſtance of your public conduct, you are influenced by the principles of virtue and a diſintereſted public affection, beg leave to manifeſt to your Lordſhip a teſtimony of their full confidence in you, by imploring your repeated aid and patronage, at this time when the cloud again gathers thick over them.

It muſt afford the utmoſt ſatisfaction to the diſtreſſed Coloniſts, to find your Lordſhip ſo explicitly declaring your ſentiments in that grand principle in nature, that *what a man hath honeſtly acquired is abſolutely and uncontroulably his own.* This principle is eſtabliſhed as a fundamental rule in the Britiſh conſtitution, which eminently hath its foundation in the laws of nature; and conſequently it is the indiſputable right of all men, more eſpecially of a Britiſh ſubject, to be preſent in perſon or by repreſentation in the Body where he is taxed.

But however fixed your Lordſhip, and ſome others may be, in this cardinal point, it is truly mortifying to many of his Majeſty's free and loyal ſubjects, that even in the Britiſh Parliament, that ſanctuary of liberty and juſtice, a different ſentiment ſeems of late to have prevailed.

Unwilling to intrude upon your attention to the great affairs of State, the Houſe would only refer your Lordſhip, to an Act paſs'd in the fourth year of the preſent Reign, and another in the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament; both impoſing duties on the Americans, who were not repreſented, with the ſole and expreſs purpoſe of raiſing a revenue! What, my Lord, have the Coloniſts done, to forfeit the character and privilege of ſubjects, and to be reduced in effect to a tributary ſtate? This Houſe may appeal to the nation, that the utmoſt zeal of the people has been chearfully given, when his Majeſty required it: Often, on their own motion, and when almoſt ready to ſuccumb under the expence of defending their own borders, their zeal has carried them abroad, for the honor of their Sovereign and the defence of his Rights: Of this, my Lord, not to mention any more, the reduction of Louiſburgh in the year 1745, and the defence of his Majeſty's garriſon at Annapolis, and of all Nova-Scotia, will be a ſtanding monument. Can there then be a neceſſity for ſo great a change, and in its nature ſo delicate and important, that inſtead of having the honor of his Majeſty's requiſitions laid before their Repreſentatives here, as has been invariably the uſage, the Parliament ſhould now tax them without their conſent!

The enemies of the Coloniſts, for ſuch they unfortunately have, may have repreſented them to his Majeſty's Miniſters, and the Parliament, as factious, undutiful, diſloyal: They, my Lord, are equally the enemies of Britain: Such, is your extenſive knowledge of mankind, and the ſentiments and diſpoſition of the Colonies in general, that this Houſe would freely venture, to reſt the character of their conſtituents, in your Lordſhip's judgment: Surely, it is no ill diſpoſition in the loyal ſubjects of a patriot King, with a decency and firmneſs adapted to their character, to aſſert their freedom.

The Colonies, as this Houſe humbly conceive, cannot be repreſented in the Britiſh Parliament: Their local circumſtances, at the diſtance of a thouſand leagues beyond the ſeas, forbids and will forever render it impracticable: This, they apprehend, was the reaſon, that his Majeſty's royal predeceſſors ſaw fit, to erect ſubordinate legiſlative bodies in America, as perfectly free as the nature of things would admit, that their remote ſubjects might enjoy that eſtimable right, a repreſentation. Such a legiſlative is conſtituted by the royal Charter of this Province. In this Charter the King for himſelf, his heirs and ſucceſſors, grants to the inhabitants all the lands and territories therein deſcribed, in free and common ſoccage; as ample eſtate as the ſubjects can hold under the Crown: Together with all the rights, liberties, privileges and immunities of his natural ſubjects born within the realm; of which the moſt eſſential, is a power inveſted in the General Aſſembly, to levy proportionable and reaſonable taxes on the eſtates and perſons of the inhabitants, for the ſervice of his Majeſty and the neceſſary defence and ſupport of his government of the Province, and the protection and preſervation of the inhabitants. But though they were originally, and always ſince their ſettlement have been conſidered as ſubjects remote, they have ever cheriſhed a warm affection for the Mother State, and a regard for the intereſt and happineſs of their fellow ſubjects in Britain. If then the Colonies are charged with the moſt diſtant thought of an independency, your Lordſhip may be aſſured, that with reſpect to the people of this Province, and it is preſumed, of all the Colonies, the charge is unjuſt.

Nothing would have prevailed upon the Houſe to have given your Lordſhip this trouble, but the neceſſity of a powerful advocate, when their liberty is in danger: Such they have more than once found you to be: and as they humbly hope they have never forfeited your patronage, they intreat that your great intereſt in the national Councils may ſtill be employed in their behalf, that they may be reſtored to the ſtanding of free ſubjects.

That your Lordſhip may enjoy a firm ſtate of health, and long be continued a great bleſſing to the nation and her Colonies, is the ardent wiſh of this Houſe.

Signed by the Speaker.

[*See the laſt Page for the Letter to the Right Honorable the* Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury.]

¶ It ſhould have been Baron Camden — He is no Earl — but a Baron: ‖ The Glaſs Act. vid. page 735. Vol 1. & the Molaſſes Act vid page 9. — Vid. page 274. ‖ vid his ſpeech pa 403. Vol. 1. & the Charter pa. 1077 Vol. 1 (a) pa 66.

DIVIDE & IMPERA.
DIVIDE and TYRANNIZE.

WOULD to Heaven I could hang a comet on every letter of this motto, to warn my countrymen of the danger that threatens their liberties from the adoption of this maxim into the British counsels respecting America. When the stamp-act had raised so universal an opposition both in America and Great-Britain, that the execution of it was impracticable, it was repealed; and however joyous that event might be, yet in its effects it may be fatal. It is but too evident that the enemies to our liberties have drawn from it this dangerous lesson, to change the mode of that act, not the measures which dictated it; that is, to *sap*, not to *storm* our freedom. To accomplish this, two things were necessary; to divide us among ourselves, and to divide us from those who declared themselves our friends in Great-Britain. In pursuance of this plan, implicit obedience was required in one colony only at first to an Act of Parliament which touched their internal policy, and was effectually a tax. It was hoped the *rest of the colonies* would not interest themselves in the fate of *one*; but look with silence and unconcern on this violation of American freedom, in the British Parliament's disposing of the property of the people of New-York, and suspending their government.

Thus were we to be divided, and our liberties seized upon by such degrees, as should not alarm us into opposition, till it was too late; and as they well knew, that the majority of those who opposed the stamp-act in Great-Britain, did it not from any friendship to our liberties and rights (a ground of opposition confined to Mr. Pitt, and a few others) but from a persuasion that it would operate injuriously to their own interests; these were to be drawn off by the never failing cord of self-interest; for which purpose a duty was laid on those British manufactures, which we were supposed to be under a necessity of using, for the purposes of a revenue; that is, to save the money of the people of Great-Britain, who must otherwise be taxed to furnish this revenue. Well might Mr. Townshend say, when he presented this bill to the House, *that the Americans would raise no statues to him*; for he knew the baleful tendency of it to their dearest rights. His words, however, furnish us a very salutary hint, which we should not neglect. They manifest his expectation, that we should feel its injuries so as to make us execrate its author.

In this manner was the great plan of division accomplished, in this manner our enemies have purposed our final ruin. For to speak in the words of the great Sir Thomas Wentworth, on a similar occasion, in the time of Charles the first, *They have taken from us what? What shall I say? Indeed what have they left us? They have ravished from us all means of supplying the King, and ingratiating ourselves with him, taking up the root of all property.* If the Parliament of Great-Britain, over which we have no earthly restriction, may give and grant our property for the purpose of a revenue, in whatever manner it be affected, the root of all our property is effectually taken up, and we at best are but tenants at will. But I desist from any farther exposition of the unconstitutional oppression and injustice of these proceedings; taking it for granted, that no one can be unacquainted with what has been so often and so fully set forth, particularly in the late excellent and unanswerable LETTERS of the FARMER.*

The evil being known, what shall be the remedy? I shall offer my sentiments in a few words. Let us, as a Patriot said when the liberties of England were in like danger from James the first, *petition and petition the King again, as we usually do to God, and without ceasing till he hear us.*•

Let us study to pursue the plan of these great men who first formed the petition,(a) and then the bill of rights.(b) A noble Duke, in a late debate on American freedom, said, *the* Americans *were not mentioned in the bill of rights.*(b) Let us then frame a petition of rights, and never desist from the solicitation till it be confirmed into a charter of liberty.

Huc parvi properemus et ampli
Si patriæ volumus si nobis vivere cari.

Let every colony contend which shall stand foremost in petitioning our most gracious Sovereign against the billeting act, and the suspension of the Legislature of New-York; shewing that we consider these as wounds to American liberties, thro' that of one colony. Let us petition against the giving away our money by the British Parliament, as did the county of Durham, and the palatinate of Chester. Let us, in the mean time, by our frugality and industry in manufacturing for ourselves, convince our adversaries of their mistake in one grand point, that we are under a necessity of using the manufactures of Britain. To accomplish these noble and necessary purposes, let *the people of every county instruct their members to petition, and let associations be formed to promote manufactures*; that we may manifest to all the world, how unanimously we are determined, both with hand and heart, to maintain our freedom, and frustrate the designs of those, who, by *dividing*, would *enslave us.*

MONITOR.

• Petit's Jus Parliam. P. 281.

LONDON, *Jan. 20.*

IF ever there was a time for the great men of this land to be united, to throw aside all past distinctions and animosities, it is now; it is of more consequence to preserve the balance of affection between this country and America, than ever it was to preserve the balance of power in Europe, about which so many millions have been thrown away. America is now almost the only market for our manufactures; and if they are crampt in their trade, and affronted about trifles, it will induce them to set up manufacturing for themselves, and a very few years would enable them to do without us; and how fatal a stroke that would be is very evident. This is a matter of such importance to the future well-being of this country, that it is hoped the leaders of the different parties in it will lay aside all other considerations, and convince the world there is yet some public virtue left, by uniting together in a grand impartial plan of politics, with regard G. Britain & America, as will be equally advantageous to both.

Last tuesday died, after a lingering illness, Mr. John Newbery, bookseller, of St Paul's church yard; a man of great ingenuity, probity and humanity.

The following receipt as a cure for hunger is said to be practised by a good woman in this city. At eight in the morning, (as soon as she rises) a pint of two-penny purl. At nine, breakfast, tea and hot rolls. At eleven, raisher of bacon, a broiled pigeon, or a chicken, with a pint of porter. At one, a hot dinner, with a pint of porter, and a gill or two of mountain. At three, a glass of rum or brandy. At five, tea or coffee, with muffins. At nine, a hot supper, with a pint of porter. After supper, some warm punch. When in bed, a glass of brandy.

Philadelphia, March 24.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at St. Eustatia dated January 1. 1778.

"His Majesty, wearied out with some peoples instability in public affairs (in whom he had placed great confidence) has been graciously pleased to assist in dispatch of public business himself, and delivered several plans into council for the extension of the N. America and West-India trade, which for their extensive usefulness, may challenge any thing proposed a long time past; and declared that his future measures should convince the good Subjects of his empire in particular, & the world in general, that he would not have his dominions involved in a ruinous continental war, but would command the peace of the world by his royal Navy. A resolution worthy the best prince upon earth, as he really is.

"It is said a Prince of the Royal Blood will soon visit the several governments of North America, and reside some time in New-York and Philadelphia.

"We are pretty sure a bill will be brought into Parliament, soon after their next meeting, not only to allow the importation of wool into England, but also to allow a bounty of one penny sterl. a pound upon the importation of it from North-America.

"We are assured proper encouragement will be given to Glue made in North-America, being a necessary article in the woollen manufactures, at present worth £ 40 sterl. a ton. It is said to be made in great perfection in Philadelphia —A very great Personage, having so heartily espoused the American cause, leaves no room to doubt, every thing that can be raised for the consumption of the manufactures of this kingdom, will be freely received, and properly encouraged, upon proper application."

By a Dutch vessel arrived at St Eustatia from Holland, it was reported, that that island, with its dependencies, will be in the hands of the English in the course of the present year, in lieu of some German dominions, to be ceeded to the States: That some proposals have been made by his Danish Majesty, to give St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John's for some part of the German dominions belonging to the crown of Great-Britain: That a noble Lord in England, had given it as his opinion the only way to counterbalance the French having Hispaniola, is for us to have Porto Rico in our own hands. And that a negotiation will soon be set on foot for that purpose.

NEW-HAVEN, March 1.

The Connecticut Papers acquaint us, that their great Town's have come into similar Measures with Boston. The Mansfield Agreement concludes thus: And if any of the Inhabitants of this Town do not conform to said Regulations, or violate said Agreement, without offering superior Arguments to vindicate their Conduct, they shall be looked upon as having their reasoning Faculty beclouded, and treated with that tenderness that such a circumstance requires.

PROVIDENCE, March 19.

In pursuance of a Letter, received by the last Post, from a Committee of the Merchants at Boston, inclosing the Resolutions of the Merchants and Traders of that Metropolis, to pursue such legal Measures as may tend to extricate the Colonies from their present Embarrassments:—The Merchants of this Place met on Thursday last, and appointed a Committee a draw up a Subscription, to introduce similar Measures with those adopted at Boston, who are to report on the 29th inst. and it is not doubted but they will be come into unanimously.

BOSTON, April 4. 1768.

On Wednesday last his Excellency the Governor was pleased to issue a Proclamation for Dissolving the Great and General Court of this Province.

Last Thursday se'nnight his Excellency Governor Wentworth was pleased to dissolve the General Assembly of the Province of New Hampshire.—— His Excellency has also issued a Proclamation, offering a Reward of 50l. Lawful Money, for the discovery of the Person or Persons who maliciously set Fire to Col. Moulton's Barns at Hampton, as lately mentioned.

Last Monday died at Cambridge, the Honorable FRANCIS FOXCROFT, Esq; in the 74th Year of his Age.—His Descent was truly honorable, and his Usefulness very extensive:—He sustained many Posts of public Trust, Honor and Importance, and in them all, his Integrity and Uprightness ever preserved him.——

Last Wednesday Night died Mrs. *Sarah Brigden*, aged 44 Years, Consort of Mr. *Zechariah Brigden*, of this Town, Goldsmith; and Daughter of the late Mr. *Thomas Edwards*.

"On Monday the 21st. ult. after a short illness, died at Rutland, in the 38th Year of her Age, and on Thursday was interr'd, Mrs *Lucretia Murray*, the amiable Consort of *John Murray*, Esq; This Lady was a fervent Lover of her GOD, and all that served him;—others she pitied!—was constant in the duties of a Christian, a Wife, a Mother, and a Friend!—Her natural endowments were all those that necessarily wait on true Virtue and refined Sense!—Her Education worthy her Birth & Person. She hath left an Husband sorely afflicted! (——— "*quod vitam moror invisam*!") A Family inconsolable! Friends numerous and sorrowful!—was the fifth Daughter of the late Hon. *John Chandler*, Esq; of Worcester, whose Dignity, Agility and Virtues she possessed in a great degree!"

On the 24th Inst. died at Westborough, and on the 26th were solemnly interred the Remains of Deacon *Jonathan Forbes*, having, on the Day before his Death compleat the 84th Year of his Age. His Life was exemplary: his Departure in firm Hope of a glorious Immortality: His Progeny numerous, One Hundred & Fifty Seven now living;—of his great, great, Grand-Children there are five.—One of his Sons is the Rev. Mr. *Eli Forbes* of Brookfield —— In the Winter past, viz. January 28, died at Westborough one of his Sisters, Mrs. *Rebecca Byles*, within about a Month of her 94th Year; as, a little while before, his Brother, Capt. *Samuel Forbes*, deceased in his 92d: He has left surviving, a Sister, who is in her 82d, and a Sister by the half Blood in her 80th Year.

We hear from Ipswich, that on Saturday 7-Nights a sorrowful Accident happened there viz. an Apprentice Lad of Mr. Joseph Edwards, of this Town, Bookseller, named John Wainwright, being on a Visit to his Friends there, with another Lad an Apprentice to Mr. John Choate, of that Town, went down the River to gun, and being almost calm, they put some Sand in the Canoe, being very light Loaded, and set off to come up at half Flood, there was but one Place they had to pass that the Water was more than 4 or 5 Feet deep, and that but a few Rods, where it is supposed they were overset and drowned: The Bodies were found the next Day and decently interred on Monday.

We hear from Providence, that one Anthony O'Neal, was taken up there on suspicion of breaking open the cabbin of a Schooner. On his examination it appeared that he had been at Boston, and perhaps committed other robberies, as there were found on him two holland shirts, one of them mark'd D R & figure 6 below; the other mark'd T L with 3 above; likewise a pair of stockings mark'd T L and 2 below. He has changed his dress since he left Providence, & now wears a light mix'd serge coat and breeches, striped cotton waistcoat, a checkered silk and cotton ditto, a red knit worsted ditto, and a dark cut wig: he is of a tall stature, much pock broken, and has a large forked scar on the right side of his forehead.

Last Saturday Morning the Roof of a House near the Draw-Bridge having catched on Fire by some Sparks from an adjoining Chimney, a Seafaring Man, named Doyle, a native of Ireland, being at the Top a Ladder endeavoring to extinguish it, accidentally fell from thence into the Street, and fractured his Skull in such a shocking Manner, that he expired immediately.

A Schooner from Cadiz for Boston, after being out 102 days, is arrived at Dominica, much damag'd. —Several other Vessels are arrived at Dominica, which were blown off the Coast of New England.

☞ *Monday Morning, X o'Clock, the* New York *Post just come in—He informs that no Vessel is arrived at* Providence *from* Liverpool, *as mentioned in some of our Papers.*——

Burials and *Baptisms* in the Town of *BOSTON*, in the Month of MARCH past.

Buried, 31 Whites. 2 Blacks. *Baptised*, 23.

☞ *The Continuation of the* American Whig, *begun in our last, we are* obliged *to postpone for some Time.*——

Vid. the Glass Act page 735. Vols

*Vid page 781. Vol. I.

(a) Vid petition of Right page 816.

(b) Vid Bill of Rights page 1052.

† Vid page 748. Vol. I.

† Vid the Act page 53. Vol. I. ‖ Vid Repeal Act. pa 411. Vol. I. ¶ vide the Act suspending the Government of New York, page 748. Vol. I. ∨ Vid. Billeting Act. page 274.

A few Firkins of Butter

To be Sold at
Richard Clarke & *Son's* Store,
Very Cheap.

TO BE SOLD,
33 Hogsheads of choice Pollock.
Enquire of *Henry Lloyd*,
At Warehouse No. 5. on the Long Wharf.

Lately taken up in the Windward Passage, a Negro Man in a Canoe; it appears that he is a Creole of *Jamaica*, and has had several Masters there, but some Years ago sold to the *French*, from whence he was making his Escape: The Owner may have him again by proving his Property and paying the Charges.

Apply to LEVI STUTSON.
Boston, March 30. 1768.

The Managers of Fancuil-Hall Lottery hereby Notify the Public, that they have rolled up the Numbers, Blanks and Prizes, and got the Boxes in Readiness for drawing; which they design shall commence very soon: A few Tickets remain on Hand, which may be had if applied for immediately.

JUST PUBLISHED,
Printed on a large Type and fine Paper,
And to be sold at the *LONDON* BOOK-STORE,
North Side of King-street,

LETTERS

From a FARMER in *PENNSYLVANIA*
To the INHABITANTS of the
BRITISH COLONIES.
To which is added,
The Letter of Thanks of the Town of *Boston*.

Among the WRITERS in favour of the COLONIES, the FARMER shines unrivalled, for *strength* of *Argument*, *Elegance* of *Diction*, *Knowledge* in the *Laws* of *Great-Britain*, and the *true interest* of the COLONIES: A *pathetic* and *persuasive Eloquence* runs through the whole of these Letters: They have been printed in every *Colony* from *Florida* to *Nova-Scotia*; and the *universal applause*, so justly bestowed on the AUTHOR, hath fully testified the GRATITUDE of the PEOPLE of AMERICA, for such an *able Adviser* and *affectionate Friend*.

Boston, March 29. 1768.

The Lands lately advertised by the Subscriber sell fast to his Creditors, and it is desired by some of the said Creditors that the Sale may be continued in order that the remainder of said Creditors may come in with their respective Debts and Accounts and receive their Dues in said Lands; the Sale is therefore continued until Tuesday the 30th of *April* 1768, and then will be sold punctually; and it is desired that any that would be benefitted in said Lands do apply soon. Attendance will be given every Day at my Chamber in *Boston* Goal from this Time until the Day of Sale; any Person for Cash may be benefitted as well as the Creditors. *Giles Alexander.*

For *Charlestown*, *South-Carolina*,
The Brigantine *Fanny*, Captain *Farmer*,
Will sail in Three Weeks.
For Freight or Passage apply to *William Miller*, at Mr. *John Peck's* near Mr. *Hallowell's* Ship-Yard, or on board said Brig lying at *Peck's* Wharf.
Where are to be sold, a few Casks of

NEW RICE,

Just imported.
Also, White Sugar in Barrels; a Quantity of Braziletto or Redwood; and some Bags of best *Providence* Cotton Wool. *March* 28. 1768.

—Public Vendue-Office—North End—
On WEDNESDAY next,
Will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
By *JOHN GERRISH*,
At the NORTH-END *VENDUE-OFFICE*,
A large and FRESH Assortment
of Goods *lately imported*—consisting of *too many* Articles to be *here enumerated*.——The *Publick Sale* of said GOODS will be *continued* from
WEDNESDAY to *WEDNESDAY*
Until they are all Sold.
——WEDNESDAY—NORTH-END.——

☞ *Constant Attendance* is given at said Vendue-Office, where any Gentlemen, Strangers, Passengers, *Factors*, &c. may Treat with said Gerrish about Business.—And ALL may Depend upon his Faithfulness in Selling their Goods FAIRLY to the Highest Bidders, &c.

To be sold by Green & Boylston,
At their Store in King-street,
A Parcel of choice Beaver & Raccoons,
very cheap for Cash.

A Set of new warranted Whale Irons,
To be sold by

William Bant

At his Shop in Cornhill.
Where may be had
A general Assortment of
English and India GOODS.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
The Appeal to the Public answered,
In Behalf of the Non Episcopal Churches in *America*;
Containing,
Remarks on what Dr. *Thomas Bradbury Chandler* has advanced, on the four following Points,—The Original and Nature of the Episcopal Office.—Reasons for sending *Bishops* to *America*.—The Plan on which it is proposed to send them.—And the *Objections* against sending them obviated and refuted.
Wherein the
Reasons for an *American Episcopate* are shewn to be insufficient, and the *Objections* against it in full Force.
By CHARLES CHAUNCY. *D. D.*
And Pastor of the First Church of Christ in *Boston*:
N. B. *Dr.* Mayhew's *Objections against the proposed Plan for an* American Episcopate *are inserted at large in the above Work*,
Sold by THOMAS LEVERRETT, in Cornhill, *Boston*:
Where may be had, A few of
Dr. CHAUNCY'S Discourse at the *Dudleian* Lecture, on the Validity of Presbyterian Ordination.—His Sermon on the Repeal of the Stamp-act.—Also, his Remarks on the Bishop of *Landoff's* Society Sermon.

Pursuant to an Act of the Great and General Court, entitled *An Act for enquiring into the Rateable Estates of this Province*, the Inhabitants of the Town of BOSTON are hereby notified to give in to the Assessors of said Town according to the Tenor of said Act, agreeable to the following List, *viz.* Number of Polls rateable, Number of Polls not rateable, Number of Dwelling Houses and their annual worth, ditto of Tan-Houses, Slaughter-Houses and other Working Houses, and Shops seperate from Dwelling-Houses, & their annual worth; Number of Still Houses and the annual worth; Number of Warehouses and the annual worth; Number of the superficial Feet of Wharf; Number of Grist Mills, Fulling Mills, and Saw-Mills, and the annual worth; Number of Iron Works and Furnaces and their annual worth; other Real Estate and the annual worth; Servants for Life between fourteen and forty-five Years of age; an account of each Person's Trading Stock or Goods on Hand, paid for, or unpaid for, at home or abroad; Factorage or Value of Commissions on Merchandize; Tons of Vessels of every Kind upwards of ten Tons burthen, to be given in Carpenter's Tonnage, at home or abroad; Money that any Person has at Interest more than he or she pays Interest for; Number of Horses and Mares, three Years old and upwards; Number of Oxen at four Years old and upwards; Number of Cows and Heifers of three Years old and upwards; Number of Goats and Sheep one Year old and upwards; Number of Swine one Year old & upwards; Number of Acres of Pasturage, and the Number of Cows said Pasturage, and the After-Feed of the whole Farm will keep; Number of Acres of Tillage Land, Number of Bushels of Grain and Corn of all sorts said Tillage-Land will produce one Year with another, in case it was improved for Grain; Number of Barrels of Cyder, that can be made upon the Farm one Year with another; Number of Acres of Mowing-Land; Number of Tons of Upland Hay; Number of Tons of Fresh Meadow Hay; Number of Acres of Salt-Marsh; Number of Tons of Salt-Hay. The Time limited by said Act is, that every Person not necessarily out of the Province, viz. on and from the tenth Day of *April* next to the twentieth Day of *May* next (in which Cases they shall be doomed by the Assessors as is hereafter expressed) refusing or neglecting to give such Assessor or Assessors in Writing, and on Oath, if required, a true Account of his rateable Estate and Improvements, agreeable to the true Intent of this Act, shall be doomed by the Assessors according to their best Skill and Judgment, and shall for each Offence forfeit and pay the Sum of *Fifty Pounds*.

The Assessors will give due Attendance at their Chamber at the East End of Faneuil-Hall Market, from Monday the 11th Instant to the 20th of *May*, from Day to Day, during that Term, for the Purpose aforesaid. *Boston, April* 4. 1768.

TO BE SOLD,
At the Sugar-House in Brattle-Street,
Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Deer-Skins, Sole Leather and Flour; as well as Loaf Sugar and Brown Sugar, by
James Murray.

TO-MORROW

Being the 5th of *April*,
At TEN o'Clock in the Morning,
Will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the Auction Room, in Queen-street,
A great Variety of English Goods,
Among which are,

Beautiful Callicoes	Irish Linnens
Spotted Lawns	Scarlet Ratteen
Border'd Handkerchiefs	Black Velvet
Spotted & stript Gauze	Shalloons
Womens Stays	Ruggs & Coverlids
Camblets	Mens & Womens Hose
Callimancoes	Indigo
Tammies	Snuff
Dresdinets	Box of Fish Hooks
Black Sattin	Mustard, &c. &c. &c.

☞ SALE to begin [*precisely*] at Ten o'Clock.
J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer*.

TO-MORROW, the 5th Instant,
At ONE o'Clock,
Will be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the Exchange Tavern in King-street,
The Sloop *Polly*, now lying at *Hancock's* Wharf, burthen about 95 Tons, a prime Sailer, well found, and well calculated either for the West-India Trade, or for Whaling. Inventory may be seen in the Hands of
J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer*.

On *Wednesday* next the 6th of *April*,
At *ELEVEN* o'Clock in the Morning,
Will be Sold by Public Vendue,
At the *Bunch of Grapes* in King-street,
A Quantity of good SUGARS,
in Hogsheads.——Also a Quantity of INDIGO——a few Casks of Stone Blue, and some Dye Stuff.
J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer*.
☞ The Sale to begin at XI o'Clock.

To be sold at *PUBLIC VENDUE*,
On *Tuesday* the 12th of *April*,
At *JOSHUA BLANCHARD's* on Dock Square,
All his Shop Goods, consisting of Broad-Cloths, Kerseys Whitney, Calamancoes, Hosiery, striped Hollands, Ribbons, Gimps, and all sorts of Trimmings, figured & plain Satin, Capuchin Silks, Womens Hatts and Bonnets, Plush, cotton Velvets, bone and blown Lace, striped Swanskin, Buttons, Fans, Damascus for Waistcoats, with a great Variety of other Articles.
☞ The Sale to begin at X o'Clock in the Forenoon, and to continue from Day to Day until all are Sold. J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer*.

On *Thursday* the 21st of *April*,
At TEN o'Clock in the Morning.
Will be Sold by Public Vendue,
At the Auction-Room in Queen-Street,
A great Variety of Mens and Womens Apparel, some of which are very rich—A large Quantity of Plate, &c. &c. belonging to the Estate of a Gentleman lately deceased. ALSO,
Feather Beds, Bedsteads, and Bedding, an excellent Eight Day Clock, Chest Draws, Tables, Chairs, Bureau, Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c.
J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer*.
☞ *Those who intend to dispose of any Furniture, at the above Sale, are requested to send it to the* Auction Room *in* Queen Street, *on or before Wednesday the* 20th April, *as none can be taken in after that Time without great Inconvenience.*

TO BE LET.

A HOUSE in Cambridge Street,
(near the Orange Tree) two lower Rooms, and two Kitchens, with a Garden & a Pump of good Water, nd other Accomodations. Enquire of the Printers.

Custom-House Boston, *April* 2. 1768.

ENTERED-IN.

Sylvester, Furney, Higgins & Pierce from New-London; Odel, Hubbel, Knap, Rice & Fuller from New-Haven; Parker, Coffin, Stone, Gorham and Waterman from Philadelphia; Jenkins, Wells and Swan from Virginia; Waterman and Gross from North-Carolina; Saunders from South-Carolina; Wales from Halifax; Pain from Monto Christi; Stutson from Jamaica; Manly from St. Eustatia; Ramage from Leith; McCordy from Cork.

OUTWARD-BOUND.

Odel, Hubbel & Rice for New-Haven; Higgins and Peirce for New London; Stone and Gorham for Philadelphia; Hudson for North-Carolina; Renton for Louisburgh; Jones for Newfoundland; Haynes for West-Indies.

CLEARED-OUT.

Summers for New-Haven; Coffin for Philadelphia; Hall for No. Carolina; Eager for Nov. Scotia.

Copy of a LETTER to the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, *Feb.* 17. 1768.

My LORDS,

THE House of Representatives of this his Majesty's Province, beg leave to lay before your Lordships the great difficulties to which they are reduced, by the operation of divers Acts of Parliament, imposing Duties, to be levied on the subjects of the American Colonies, and made with the sole and express purpose of raising a revenue: And beg the favor of your candid judgment and great interest in the national Councils for their redress.

As their constituents are not in any manner represented in the Parliament, they cannot so much wonder, that taxes and burdens are laid upon them, which they humbly apprehend, could have been made to appear, to be beyond all bounds of equity and proportion; and this consideration they are sure would have had its due weight in the British House of Commons.

By Act of Parliament, your Lordships are sensible that the Colonies are restrained from importing commodities the growth or manufacture of Europe, saving a few articles, except from Great Britain: By this policy, the demand of British manufactures from the Colonies is greatly increased; & the manufacturers have the advantage of their own price. Hence it appears, that what is gained by the subjects in Britain is a loss to those in America; for there can be no doubt, as this House conceive, but that if the Colonists were allowed to purchase such commodities, at foreign markets, they might have them at a cheaper rate; or, which is the same thing to them, the British manufacturers would be necessitated to reduce *their* price. Thus also, with regard to the many articles of their produce, which the Colonies are by Act of Parliament restrained from sending to foreign ports; This occasions a great plenty of American exports, and oftentimes a glut at the British markets, which always diminishes the price, and makes a loss to the American, and an equal gain to the subject in Britain. This regulation evidently designed in favour of those of his Majesty's subjects inhabiting in Great Britain, the House is not at this time complaining of; but they beg your Lordships consideration, whether, in addition to these burdens, it is not grievous to their constituents, to be obliged to pay duties on British manufactures here; especially considering, that, as the consumers of those manufactures, they pay a great proportion of the duties and taxes laid upon them in Britain. It is computed by a late celebrated British writer, that the artificial value arising from these duties is not less than fifty per cent. Your Lordships will then form an estimate of the part that is paid annually upon the importation into America, which is generally allowed to be at least two millions sterling.—So great are the advantages arising yearly to Great Britain from the Colonies, most of which, it is said, were settled, and have been maintained and defended, till within a very few years, solely at their own expence: This House can affirm for one Province only.

But the bearing an unequal share of the public burdens, tho' a real grievance, is of but small consideration, when compared with another, in the mentioning of which the House beg your Lordships indulgence. The Duties levied in America by virtue of the aformentioned Acts, were imposed with the sole and express purpose of raising a revenue; and are to be applied, in the first place, for the making a more certain and adequate provision for the charge of the administration of justice and support of civil government, in such Colonies where it shall be found necessary; and the residue is from time to time to be disposed of by Parliament, towards defreying the necessary expences of defending, protecting and securing the Colonies. It is humbly submited, whether his Majesty's Commons in Britain, have not by these Acts, granted the property of their fellow subjects in America, without their consent in Parliament. Your Lordships will allow, that it is an unalterable rule in equity, that *a man shall have the free use, and sole disposal of his property*. This original principle, to the lasting honor of our British ancestors, was in early time, ingrafted into the British constitution and is the greatest security, as well as the brightest ornament of a British subject. It adds to the real grandeur of the British Monarch, whose happy subjects have an unshaken opinion of their own safety, which is the perfection of political liberty: Such a constitution shall in future ages be admired, when the names of Tyrants and their Vassals shall be alike forgot. This constitution, my Lords, is fixed: It is from thence that all power in the state derives its authority: Therefore, no power can exceed the bound of it without destroying its own foundation. It is conceived that even the remotest, and most inconsiderable subject, hath an equitable claim to the benefit of the fundamental rules of the constitution; for all British subjects are alike free. The blessings of the British constitution, will forever keep the subjects in this province united to the Mother State, as long as the sentiments of Liberty are preserved: But what Liberty can remain to them, when their property, the fruit of their toil and industry, and the prop of all their future hopes in life, may be taken from them at the discretion of others? They have never been backward in affording their aid to his Majesty, to the extent of their ability: They can say without vanity, and they may be allowed to boast, that from the days of their ancestors, no subjects have given more signal proofs of zeal for the service and honor of their Sovereign, and affection for the parent country: It has till of late been the invariable usage for his Majesty's requisitions to be laid before their own Representatives; & their aid has not been tributary, but the free and voluntary gift of all: The change is in its nature delicate and important; your Lordships will judge whether there be any necessity or pressing reasons for it: The House are not insensible that the Colonies have their enemies, who may have represented them to his Majesty's Ministers and the Parliament as seditious, disloyal, and disposed to set up an independency on Great-Britain: But they rely upon the candor of your Lordships judgment: They can affirm, that with regard to this province and, they presume, all the Colonies, the charge is injurious and unjust. The superintending authority of his Majesty's high court of Parliament, the supreme legislative over the whole empire, is as clearly admitted here as in Britain; so far as is consistent with the fundamental rules of the constitution; and it is presumed it is not further admissible there.

The House are humbly in opinion, that a representation of their constituents, in that high court, by reason of local circumstances, will forever be impracticable: And that his Majesty's royal Predecessors were graciously pleased, by charter, to erect a legislative in the province, as perfectly free as a subordination would admit, that the subjects here might enjoy the unalienable right of a representation: And further, that the nation hath ever since considered them as subjects, tho' remote, and conceded to acts of their subordinate legislation. Their charter is a check upon them, and effectually secures their dependence on Great-Britain; for no acts can be in force, till the King's Governor has given his assent; and all laws that are made, are laid before his Majesty, who at any Time during three Years after they are made, may disannul them at his royal pleasure: Under this check, the House humbly conceive, a representation in Parliament cannot be necessary for the nation, and for many reasons it cannot be eligible to them: All they desire is to be placed on their original standing: that *they* may still be happy in the enjoyment of their invaluable privileges, and the nation may still reap the advantage of their growth and prosperity.

The House intreat your Lordships patience one moment longer, while they just mention the danger they apprehend to their Liberties, if the Crown, in addition to its uncontroverted right of appointing a Governor, should also appoint him a stipend at the expence of the people, and without their consent. And also, whether, as the judges and other civil officers of the province do not hold commissions during good behavour, there is not a probability, that arbitrary rule may in some time take effect, to the subversion of the principles of equity and justice, and the ruin of liberty and virtue.

It is humbly hoped, that your Lordships will conceive a favourable opinion of the people of the province; and that you will patronize their Liberties, so far as in your great wisdom and candor you shall judge to be right.

Signed by the Speaker.

Beaver.

TO BE SOLD,

At the Commissary-General's Office,

The best of *Spring Beaver*,

At a Dollar a Pound.

Stage and Fall Ditto,

In the same Proportion.

A small Parcel of Castorum.

BOSTON, April 4.

We hear from Woburn Precinct, that on the 18th of January the Wife of Mr. Henry Reed of that place was found burnt to death in a very strange manner, the particulars and circumstances as far as have been collected are as follow—Mr Reed went to do a day's work for a neighbour, left his wife as well as usual, and three of the neighbours were in the house to see her, who left her about sun-set, well. Mr. Reed returned home about 9 o'clock in the evening; on opening the door, saw a candle burning on a table, the fire on the hearth secure, but the room fill'd with smoak, concluded that his house was on fire, and looking round, thought his wife was in bed, but to his great surprize, found her fallen backward on the floor, about 6 or 7 feet from the fire place, with her cloaths on the fore part of her body burnt to a coal, and neither her cloaths, body, face, hands nor arms, were burnt above the tying of the strings of her coats; nor her feet below the ancles. Imprudently, without having a Jury of inquest she was buried, which made a great uneasiness among a number of people, fearing violence from some ill minded person might be the cause of her being burnt in such a shocking manner; whereupon Mr. Reed desired she might be dug up, which was done the 18th instant, and a Jury of inquest sat on the body. After a very strict inquiry, it appeared that no violence had been offered her.—Mr. Reed and Mrs. Howard laid their hands on the body, and declared their innocence, as the Great God was their Judge.—The Jury agreed that she came to her death by her cloaths catching on fire.

Capt. Lucas, arrived here from Cape Fear, in N. Carolina, advises, That on the 27th of February the ship St. Domingo, Robert Stevenson master, arrived there, from Liverpool, who informed, that on or about the 25th of January, 100 leagues to the westward of Teneriffe, he spoke a Brig from Teneriffe bound to New-York, Patrick Colloner, master, who desired him to come on board, as he was in distress. Capt. Stevenson answered, he would lay his topsails to the masts if he would come on board; Capt. Colloner replied, he had lost his boat, and would be glad if he would hoist out his yawl, and come on board, which he did; and then Capt. Colloner gave him the following account of what had happen'd, viz. A few days before he miss'd his Mate, and enquired of the people whether they knew any thing about him, some of them replied, he fell overboard in the night, but he was very suspicious they had murdered him, and missing a sword from his state-room, and finding it lash'd under the main-stay strengthned his suspicion. Being under apprehension they would murder him also, he prepared his sword, a cutlass and an ax, in order to defend himself, and the night following lay awake: about one o'clock in the morning three men came down and burst his state-room open, on which he struck at them, and wounded one of them badly; they then informed him, they cut off his Mate's head, and threw him overboard, and their intention was to murder him also; but he resolutely defending himself, they withdrew upon deck. On which, Capt. Colloner, with the assistance of the rest of his people, got his boat hoisted out, put the three men on board her, and left them to the mercy of the seas, not thinking himself and the crew safe, while they remained on board. Capt. Stevenson spar'd Capt. Colloner one hand, in order to help him to proceed to New-York.

Choice new RICE,

Philadelphia Flour,

GREEN COFFEE,

Cotton, Cocoa, Chocolate, Rum,

Sugar, Molasses, Brazeletto, &c. &c.

To be sold at STORE No. 6. on Long Wharf.

Best Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE & SOLD by JOHN LANGDON,

in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting-House*. He also sells the best *Refin'd Sperma Ceti OIL*, by the Barrel. Best *Tallow CANDLES*, mould and dipp'd, and *Bayberry-Wax Candles*.—*ALL as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

☞ Dipp'd Tallow Candles at *Ten Coppers* the single Pound, and *cheaper* by the Box.

HIGH-WATER at *BOSTON*, SUN's RISING and SETTING, &c. for the ensuing Week.

High Water.	H. M.		*rises.* H. M.	*sets.* H. M.	*Moon Quart. Sunday 3 o'Clock in the Morning.*
MONDAY,	1 10		5 38	6 22	
TUESDAY,	1 46		5 37	6 23	
WEDNESDAY,	2 31		5 36	6 24	
THURSDAY,	3 28		5 34	6 26	
FRIDAY,	4 19		5 33	6 27	
SATURDAY,	5 9		5 32	6 28	
SUNDAY,	5 49		5 30	6 30	

BSOTON: Printed by T. and J. FLEET

vid. the Billeting act page 274. — The Molasses act page 9. vid. Farmers Letters. — & The Glass Act vid. pa. 7 35. Vol. 1. 9 vid. ditto. vid. y Charter pa. 1077.